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County Borough of Blackburn.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Health of Blackburn

For the Year 1932,

BY

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B. (L'pool), D.P.H. (Cambridge),
Medical Officer of Health,
Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,
Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Isolation Hospitals
and Municipal Maternity Home,
School Medical Officer.

BLACKBURN.
Thomas Briggs (Blackburn) Ltd., 73 Northgate.

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Health Committee.

THE MAYOR (WILLIAM KENYON, Esq., J.P.).

Alderman F. J. GREEVES, J.P., L.R.C.P., Chairman.

Aldermen—

FISH, HEYES, JOHNSON, SMETHURST, and GRIMSHAW.

Councillors--

BRADLEY	HAWORTH	MARSDEN
CAMPBELL	HOLDEN, B. (Vice-Chairman)	McLEOD
COTTON	HURLEY	RILEY
CRITCHLEY	LEAVER	SHORROCK
GREENWOOD	LIVESEY	TAYLOR, J. T.

With the Addition of the following :—

For Maternity and Child Welfare Purposes :

Mesdames J. COTTON, HATTON, A. MATHERS-SMETHURST, W. TATTERSALL, B.Sc., WALSH, Miss HOWARD and Miss DEAN.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health—

V. T. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer—

I. M. McLACHLAN, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

A. D. GORMAN, M.R.C.P. (Edin.), F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.)., D.P.H.
DOROTHEA I. BAIRD, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons—

H. YATES, L.D.S.
J. GREENHALGH, L.D.S. (Resigned November, 1932).

Part Time Medical Officers—

W. BRIGGS, M.B., B.S. (Orthopaedic Surgeon).
R. Y. AITKEN, F.R.C.S. (Puerperal Fever Consultant).
J. WISHART, F.R.C.S.E. (Oeulist and Laryngologist).
W. CRAN DUTHIE, M.B., C.M. (M.O. i/c Male Venereal Diseases Clinic,
J. A. SELLARS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Radiologist).

Pathologists—

Pathological work is carried out by the Pathologists at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and the Manchester and Liverpool Public Health Laboratories.

District Medical Officers—

J. T. T. RAMSAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., J.P.
D. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
C. M. BRADLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
J. W. KEIGHLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
ARTHUR LEIGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Vaccinators—

J. T. T. RAMSAY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., J.P.
D. O'DRISCOLL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
C. M. BRADLEY, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
J. W. KEIGHLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
G. A. FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B.
D. KELLEHER, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Vaccination Officer—

G. G. DICKINSON.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority—*Continued*

Public Analyst—

W. H. ROBERTS, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Veterinary Inspector and Chief Meat Inspector—

E. J. BURNDRED, M.C., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

*H. KENYON, Chief District Sanitary Inspector.

*W. H. GOODMAN, Assistant Meat Inspector.

*O. H. WILLIAMS, Special Inspector for Food and Drugs, etc.

District Inspectors—

*J. W. MARGINSON. *W. WALNE. *H. W. FOWLER.

*J. A. SHAW. *J. MARGINSON.

Lady Health Visitors—

§†*Miss LOWE. §*Miss STANANOUGHT. §‡†Miss BELL.

§‡†Miss GOODMAN. †‡§Miss SUDWORTH. §†‡Miss FRANKS.

§†‡Miss JONES (Commenced 2/5/32).

Matron, Corporation Hospital—§‡†Miss CRITCHLEY.

Matron, Springfield Maternity Home—§‡†Miss BAMBRIDGE.

Tuberculosis Nurse—§‡†Miss WILLIAMS (Commenced July, 1932).

Chief Clerk—THOMAS FOWLER.

Clerks—

§H. WALSH. *J. R. MARSDEN. Miss E. COMBERBACH. Miss C. HAWORTH

§C. AINSWORTH. J. MATHER. §H. ROTHWELL. F. BRIGGS.

Disinfectors—

F. HOLDEN. J. SLEVIN.

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*Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

†Certificated Midwives.

‡Trained Nurses.

§A contribution to the salaries of these Officers is made from Exchequer grants.

CLINICS.

Name.	Purpose.	Where Held.	Times.
Inspection Clinic.	Special Examination of Cases Referred by Teachers, School Attendance Officers and School Nurses.	68, Victoria Street.	Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Saturdays, 9-30 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	Prescription of Spectacles.	68, Victoria Street.	Mondays, 1-30 p.m. Fridays, 1-30 p.m.
Dontal Clinic.	Dental Treatment.	,,	Every week day by appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic.	Treatment of Minor Diseases of Skin, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	Every week day, at 8-45 a.m.
,,	,,	All Saints' School, Bolton Road.	Mondays to Fridays at 2-0 p.m.; Saturdays, 9-0 a.m.
Cleansing Station	Treatment of Scabies and Cleansing of Verminous Cases.	Throstle Street.	Tuesdays and Thursdays (by appointment).
Throat Clinic.	Operative Treatment of Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.	Blackburn and East Lancs. R. Infirmary.	Arranged as required.
,,	,, (In-Patients).	Queen's Park Hospital.	Arranged as required.
Remedial Exercises.	Treatment of Deformities.	68, Victoria Street.	Every week-day (by appointment).
Tuberculosis Clinic.	Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis.	Dispensary, Duke Street.	Every week-day (except Thursday), at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 7-0 p.m.
Orthopædic Clinic.	Supervision of Cripples, etc.	68, Victoria Street.	Third Friday in each month, at 4-0 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Child Welfare.	Bent Street School.	Monday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Kendal St. School.	Monday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Hozier St. School.	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Cornelian St. Institute.	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	All Saints' Sch. Bolton Road.	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Hozier St. School.	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Kendal St. School.	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.
	,,	Griffin Parochial Hall	Friday, 2-0 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic.		68, Victoria Street.	Wednesday and Friday at 10-0 a.m.
Special Ante-Natal Clinic.	(V.D.)	,,	Tuesday, 10-0 a.m.
Strabismus Clinic.	Correction of Squint in infants under school age.	,,	By special appointment.
Venereal Diseases Clinics.	(V.D.)	Royal Infirmary.	*Men* : Tuesday, 5-30 p.m. Friday, 6-0 p.m. *Women* : Monday, 5-30 p.m. Thursday, 6 p.m.
Ultra-Violet Light Clinic	Artificial Light Treatment.	Corporation Hospital.	Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays, 2 p.m.
,,	,,	68, Victoria St.	Every week-day by appointment.
X-Ray Clinic.	X-Ray Examinations.	,,	By appointment.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic.	Prevention of Diphtheria.	68, Victoria Street.	Monday, 10-0 a.m. Monday, 4-30 p.m. Thursday, 10-0 a.m.

Public Health Office,

Blackburn,

May, 1933.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report upon the work of the Health Department during 1932, which has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1269, issued by the Ministry of Health in June, 1932.

It is regrettable to record, as forecasted in the Report for 1931, an increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate of the Borough, one of 5·83, as compared with 3·88 in 1931.

The infantile mortality rate (66 per 1000 births), though in excess of that for 1931, is satisfactorily low, and compares favourably with a figure of 65 for England and Wales.

Although only one extension, namely the opening of the Poultry Farm for ex-Sanatorium patients, has been made during 1932, the year has been one of increased activity in all branches of the Department, particularly so as regards Maternity and Child Welfare and Diphtheria immunisation.

A high incidence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, during the two latter months of the year, occasioned an unwelcome activity at the Corporation Hospital, which entailed the use of a Sanatorium Block for cases of scarlet fever.

Most of the data contained in this Report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of population, which was not available until the middle of May. The late receipt of this figure delayed completion and publication of the Report.

My thanks are again due to the Staff of the Department for the energy and zeal with which they have discharged their duties throughout the year.

To you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement which you have accorded me.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. T. THIERENS.

PART I.

Vital Statistics

and

Social Conditions.

TABLE 1. CENSUS, 1931.

Wards	Acreage (Land and Inland Water)	Total Population.					Private Families and Dwellings.				
		1921	1931								
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre	Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room
Blackburn	7653	126922	122697	56238	66459	16·0	33815	117746	32696	144055	0·82
Park	651	9479	9052	4084	4968	13·9	2353	8418	2321	9928	0·85
St. Andrew's	1146	10930	10783	4983	5800	9·4	3062	10666	2975	12739	0·84
St. John's	101	7186	6520	2979	3541	64·6	1835	6310	1790	8001	0·79
St. Luke's	168	7572	7333	3412	3921	43·6	2023	7222	1962	7917	0·91
St. Mark's	403	10427	9979	4467	5512	24·8	2752	9807	2703	12506	0·78
St. Mary's	174	5525	5147	2474	2673	29·6	1295	4564	1138	4882	0·93
St. Matthew's	107	9321	8561	3977	4584	80·0	2341	8328	2323	9584	0·87
St. Michael's	623	8975	8580	3986	4594	13·8	2541	8511	2472	10691	0·80
St. Paul's	123	9771	8929	4014	4915	72·6	2566	8780	2442	10770	0·82
St. Peter's	133	6719	6213	2932	3281	46·7	1612	5754	1454	6336	0·91
St. Silas's	985	9009	9108	3911	5197	9·2	2693	8793	2609	14202	0·62
St. Stephen's	1171	11076	13215	6115	7100	11·3	3756	13074	3662	15795	0·83
St. Thomas's...	1718	12068	11255	5241	6014	6·6	2746	9793	2692	11925	0·82
Trinity	150	8864	8022	3663	4359	53·5	2240	7726	2153	8779	0·88

TABLE 1—(*Continued*).

COMPARISONS BETWEEN 1921 AND 1931.

Wards	Acreage	Total Population.					Private Families and Dwellings.				
		1921	1931								
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per Acre	Private Families	Population in Private Families	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied	Rooms Occupied	Persons per Room
Blackburn	+233	126922	—4225	—1548	—2677	— 1·1	+2207	—5778	+1748	+7071	—0·29
Park	...	9479	— 427	— 143	— 284	— 0·7	+ 22	— 739	— 10	+ 37	—0·23
St. Andrew's	+225	10930	— 147	— 10	— 137	— 2·2	+ 315	— 15	+ 289	+1277	—0·23
St. John's	...	7186	— 666	— 287	— 379	— 6·5	— 41	— 812	— 40	— 21	—0·34
St. Luke's	...	7572	— 239	— 59	— 180	— 1·5	+ 87	— 330	+ 90	+ 164	—0·12
St. Mark's	...	10427	— 448	— 215	— 233	— 1·1	+ 91	— 574	+ 110	+ 791	—0·35
St. Mary's	...	5525	— 378	— 142	— 236	— 2·2	+ 24	— 499	— 74	— 277	—0·09
St. Matthew's	...	9321	— 760	— 283	— 477	— 7·1	— 16	— 873	— 11	— 32	—0·18
St. Michael's	...	8975	— 395	— 105	— 290	— 0·6	+ 287	— 423	+ 230	+ 898	—0·30
St. Paul's	...	9771	— 842	— 378	— 464	— 6·9	+ 34	— 954	— 3	— 99	—0·30
St. Peter's	...	6719	— 506	— 318	— 188	— 3·8	+ 31	— 516	— 43	— 271	—0·14
St. Silas's	...	9009	+ 99	+ 69	+ 30	+ 0·1	+ 253	— 58	+ 192	+ 886	—0·88
St. Stephen's	+ 8	11076	+2139	+1026	+1113	+ 1·8	+1065	+2070	+1027	+3948	—0·25
St. Thomas's...	...	12068	— 813	— 312	— 501	— 0·4	+ 20	—1126	+ 23	+ 93	—0·26
Trinity	...	8864	— 842	— 391	— 451	— 5·6	+ 35	— 929	— 32	— 323	—0·17

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1932
Area (in Acres)	7,653
Population (Census, 1931)	122,697
,, (Estimated middle of 1932)	122,200
Number of Inhabited Houses (1931)	32,696
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1931)	33,815
Rateable Value	£696,741
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	£2,700
Rate in the £ (excluding Water) 1932-1933	13/6*
Gross Expenditure on Health Social Services	£46,092
Income on Health Social Services	£10,088†
Net Expenditure on Health Social Services	£36,004

* *Subject to 2½% discount for early payment, making a net rate of* 13/1·95*d.*

† *This sum does not include any money received through the Block Grant.*

Live Births	Legitimate ... 1490	M. 763	Birth Rate ...	12·6
	Illegitimate ... 53	F. 780		

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth, from—

Sepsis ...	1	0·008	per 1,000
Other Causes ...	8	0·06	population

Still Births	103
Rate per 1,000 total births	56·5
Deaths M. 744 F. 798	1542
Death Rate	12·6
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions	56·5

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate	64·4
Illegitimate	132·0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0·00
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	0·07
,, Diarrhœa (under two years of age) (Per 1,000 births).	3·24

Births :—The births registered were 1,543, of which 53 were illegitimate. The total male births were 763, and female 780. The birth rate was 12·6 per 1,000, compared with 15·3 for England and Wales, and 15·4 for the 118 great towns.

TABLE 2.

Year.	*Birth Rate.*	*Death Rate.*	*Natural Increase* 1,000 *Population.*
1914	20·8	14·9	5·9
1920	22·1	13·9	8·2
1921	19·5	12·7	6·8
1922	16·8	14·2	2·6
1923	16·2	13·4	2·8
1924	15·3	14·0	1·3
1925	14·9	13·9	1·0
1926	14·0	12·9	1·1
1927	13·7	14·9	—1·3
1928	13·8	12·2	1·5
1929	12·4	14·9	—2·5
1930	12·7	12·8	—0·08
1931	12·4	12·8	—1·7
1932	12·6	12·6	0 008

The death rate of Blackburn males was 13·2, and of females 12·0 per 1,000 living of each sex.

During the year there has been no natural alteration in population.

Marriages.—There were 1,034 marriages solemnized during the year as follows : Established Churches, 487 ; other places of worship, 364 ; Register Office, 183.

TABLE 3.

Ward Death Rates in Relation to Persons per Acre and Room Space.

1931 Census.

Ward.	*Death. Rate.*	*Persons per Acre.*	*Rooms per Person.*
St. Stephen's	12·1	11·2	1·19
Trinity	13·1	53·4	1·09
St. Michael's	12·5	13·7	1·24
St. John's	14·6	64·5	1·22
St. Silas'	13·0	9·2	1·55
St. Paul's	12·7	72·5	1·20
St. Peter's	15·3	46·7	1·01
St. Mary's	12·4	29·5	0·94
St. Matthew's	12·6	81·0	1·11
St. Thomas's	11·9	6·4	1·06
Park	12·3	13·9	1·09
St. Luke's	11·7	43·6	1·08
St. Mark's	11·2	24·7	1·25
St. Andrew's	12·4	9·4	1·09

TABLE 4.

Death Rates in Wards for the Past Six Years.

Ward.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	*Av. for 6 Years*
St. Stephen's ..	14·8	12·2	17·8	16·0	17·1	12·1	15·0
Trinity	18·1	13·2	14·1	12·5	13·9	13·1	14·1
St. Michael's	11·6	11·3	14·7	7·8	12·1	12·5	11·7
St. John's	13·4	12·3	11·8	13·4	12·0	14·6	12·9
St. Silas's	13·9	9·7	15·1	13·0	14·9	13·0	13·3
St. Paul's	13·3	14·2	15·7	13·7	14·8	12·7	14·0
St. Peter's	18·5	17·4	16·2	13·1	15·5	15·3	16·0
St. Mary's	21·1	14·6	18·1	19·0	16·6	12·4	14·9
St. Matthew's ..	13·8	9·8	12·6	11·9	13·3	12·6	12·3
St. Thomas's ..	14·2	10·8	15·7	12·4	12·3	11·9	12·9
Park	11·7	13·1	15·7	12·9	12·9	12·3	13·1
St. Luke's	16·1	11·7	15·2	11·6	14·6	11·7	13·5
St. Mark's	14·6	11·7	10·9	10·9	12·5	11·2	11·9
St. Andrew's	17·4	11·7	15·3	12·6	15·0	12·4	14·0
Borough	14·9	12·2	14·9	12·8	14·1	12·6	13·6

TABLE 5.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1932.

Wards	Population	Births	Deaths	Birth-Rate	Death-Rate	Deaths under one year per 1000 Births	Death-rate from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhœa	Death-rate from Diarrhœa	Death-rate from Bronchitis & Pneumonia	Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death-rate from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis
St. Stephen's	13161	243	160	18·4	12·1	98	0·22	0·15	1·36	0·68	0·22
Trinity	7992	106	105	13·2	13·1	84	0·25	0·12	1·12	0·75	0·12
St. Michael's	8554	91	107	10·6	12·5	54	0·23	0·00	1·05	0·00	0·00
St. John's...	6489	69	95	10·6	14·6	43	0 00	0·00	2·00	0·61	0·30
St. Silas's...	9067	77	118	8·4	13·0	38	0·00	0·00	0·33	0·22	0·22
St. Paul's...	8384	130	113	14·6	12·7	69	0·11	0·00	2·13	0·67	0·00
St. Peter's	6196	90	95	14·5	15·3	122	0·16	0·00	3·06	0·96	0·48
St. Mary's	5132	83	64	16·1	12·4	108	0·00	0·19	2·72	0·58	0·00
St. Matthew's...	8530	94	108	11·0	12·6	63	0·23	0·00	2·57	1·05	0·23
St. Thomas's	11206	106	134	9·4	11·9	18	0·17	0·00	1·42	0·35	0·17
Park	9018	110	111	12·2	12·3	45	0·00	0·11	1·77	0 66	0·11
St. Luke's	7295	108	86	14·8	11·7	37	0·27	0·27	2·19	1·09	0·13
St. Mark's	9935	96	112	9·6	11·2	104	0·20	0·10	2·41	0·70	0 10
St. Andrew's	10741	140	134	13·0	12·4	21	0·00	0·00	1·86	0·83	0·09
Borough	122200	1543	1542	12·6	12·6	66	0·13	0·06	1·78	0·64	0·15

TABLE 6.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1932 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths Belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1922	129376	2207	2177	16·8	1983	15·3	190	50	215	98·7	1843	14·2
1923	129000	2121	2094	16·2	1878	14·5	191	49	210	100·2	1736	13·4
1924	129000	2013	1980	15·3	2013	15·4	250	47	167	84·3	1810	14·0
1925	126900	1948	1902	14·9	1973	15·5	251	45	186	97·7	1767	13·9
1926	124400	1802	1743	14·0	1795	14·4	240	61	156	89·5	1616	12·9
1927	124500	1764	1702	13·7	2128	17·0	327	63	131	77·0	1864	14·9
1928	125100	1803	1730	13·6	1758	14·0	275	52	139	80·3	1535	12·2
1929	125300	1637	1554	12 4	2102	16·7	305	74	125	80·4	1871	14·9
1930	125300	1683	1595	12·7	1911	15·2	345	39	133	83·3	1605	12·8
1931	123900	1690	1539	12·4	2045	16·5	349	59	94	61·0	1755	14·1
1932	**122200**	**1659**	**1543**	**12·6**	**1864**	**15·2**	**379**	**57**	**103**	**66·7**	**1542**	**12·6**

TABLE 7.

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932 CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occuring within or without the District.											Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 35 years.	35 and under 45 years.	45 and under 55 years.	55 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Causes { Certified	1524	103	18	26	36	69	56	83	168	274	691	872
All Causes { Uncertified	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	11	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	9	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Influenza	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	7	12	11
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	79	..	..	..	1	28	14	12	10	12	2	40
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	14	1	..	1	1	6	1	1	..	3	..	7
Cancer, Malignant Disease	202	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	41	63	82	114
Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Fever	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	2	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	11
Other Forms of Meningitis (not T.B.)	6	..	1	1	2	1	1	.	..	..	..	4
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
General Paralysis of the Insane	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	44	22
Other Diseases of the Nervous Sys'm	43	1	2	..	3	1	1	3	5	11	16	28
Senile Decay	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	149	113
Organic Heart Disease	192	..	..	..	2	3	8	5	19	40	115	41
Arterio-Sclerosis	95	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	18	73	32
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Bronchitis, Acute	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	8
Bronchitis, Chronic	114	2	1	1	..	..	1	4	13	25	67	36
Influenzal Broncho Pneumonia	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia (other forms)	86	11	8	8	3	1	7	6	15	6	21	35
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	9	4	7
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	8	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Appendicitis, Typhlitis and Peritonitis	15	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	29
Cirrhosis of the Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of the Digestive Sy'm	47	2	..	..	1	1	4	7	7	12	13	66
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	72	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	12	19	36	36
Other Diseases of the Urinary Sys'm	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	17
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	8	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	16
Congenital Debility and Malforma'n	31	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Premature Birth	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases of the Reproductive System (Non-Malignant)	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3	4	11
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicide)	63	3	3	4	5	7	4	4	9	6	18	68
Suicide	22	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	12	1	6
All other Defined Diseases	58	..	..	3	4	5	1	9	5	6	25	50
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
All Causes	1542	103	18	26	36	69	56	84	169	279	702	872

TABLE 8.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE.

Cause of Death.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	
	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Total Deaths	Death Rate.
Enteric Fever	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	0·00
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·00
Measles	32	6	20	28	3	36	..	..	23	1	..	0·00
Scarlet Fever	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	0·008
Whooping Cough	9	7	7	16	20	1	4	8	5	15	9	0·07
Diphtheria and Croup	7	1	3	8	8	11	14	18	9	2	7	0·05
Influenza	72	49	69	34	23	74	19	65	7	52	31	0·25
Erysipelas	1	2	1	..	1	7	..	3	3	5	1	0·008
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	96	93	85	90	106	96	82	114	105	97	79	0·64
Tuberculous Meningitis	10	4	4	9	2	2	7	4	9	7	5	0·04
Other Tuberculous Diseases	16	27	22	11	8	12	14	9	9	11	14	0·11
Cancer, Malignant Disease	163	177	184	160	166	160	163	192	185	213	202	1·65
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	2	3	4	8	0·06
Meningitis	15	10	11	18	9	5	14	18	8	11	6	0·05
Organic Heart Disoase	221	166	204	211	198	269	334	315	279	240	192	1·57
Bronchitis	224	209	238	194	192	221	119	190	140	209	129	1·05
Pnoumonia (all forms)	173	189	199	176	112	175	152	201	143	139	89	0·72
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	29	22	21	15	20	27	25	29	28	17	19	0·15
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	26	24	15	12	15	24	8	8	9	13	8	0·06
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	8	9	4	10	13	12	19	21	11	7	15	0·12
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	10	5	5	2	3	1	4	4	5	..	0·00
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	0·00
Nophritis & Bright's Disease.	39	53	51	44	59	40	31	66	76	75	72	0·58
Puorperal Fever	1	5	3	4	7	3	1	2	..	1	1	0·008
Other Accidents and Diseases of Prognancy and Parturition	14	9	7	7	7	10	6	13	7	5	8	0·06
Congonital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	98	100	59	68	76	66	71	57	75	38	66	0·54
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	43	36	49	46	52	60	50	72	57	60	63	0·51
Suicide	20	22	21	20	16	27	20	17	26	25	22	0·18
Other Defined Diseases	511	500	526	567	494	514	372	435	379	501	495	4·05
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	8	5	2	8	3	1	7	6	3	..	..	0·00
Total	1843	1736	1810	1767	1616	1864	1535	1871	1605	1755	1542	12·61

Deaths :—The total number of deaths registered was 1,542, of which 744 were males and 798 were females. The death rate was 12·6 per 1,000, compared with 12·0 for England and Wales and 11·8 for the 118 great towns.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND SICKNESS.

During 1932 the chief causes of death were as under :—

Disease.	*No. of Deaths.*		*Deaths per* 1,000.	
Organic Heart Disease	192	(240)	... 1·57	(1·93)
Pneumonia	89	(139)	... 0·72	(1·12)
Cancer	202	(213)	... 1·65	(1·71)
Bronchitis	129	(209)	... 1·05	(1·68)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	79	(97)	... 0·64	(0·78)

The bracketed figures represent the corresponding number for 1931.

The deaths from Cancer numbered 202, as compared with 213 in 1931 ; 185 in 1930 ; 192 in 1929 ; 163 in 1928 ; 160 in 1927 ; 166 in 1926 ; 160 in 1925.

The Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 of the population for the past 12 years are as under :—

1921	... ...	1·36	1927	... ...	1·28
1922	... ...	1·26	1928	... ...	1·30
1923	... ...	1·37	1929	... ...	1·53
1924	... ...	1·42	1930	... ...	1 48
1925	... ...	1·26	1931	... ...	1·71
1926	... ...	1·33	1932	... ...	1·65

TABLE 9.

DEATHS FROM CANCER OCCURRED AT THE FOLLOWING AGES :

Age Period.	*Male.*	*Female*	*Total*	*No. of population at this age period.*	*Number of deaths per 1,000 persons living.*
Under 25 years	1	1	2	40329	0·04
25 and under 35 years	..	2	2	30420	0·06
35 ,, 45 years	6	6	12	19187	0·62
45 ,, 65 years	54	50	104	25664	4·05
65 years and over	36	46	82	6600	12·42
	97	105	202	122200	1·65

TABLE 10.

SITES OF FATAL CANCER.

Site.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
Tongue and Mouth	7	—	7
Oesophagus	8	1	9
Stomach	23	13	36
Liver	14	7	21
Bowel and Abdominal ..	20	27	47
Rectum	5	1	6
Bladder	2	1	3
Larynx	2	—	2
Uterus	—	27	27
Breast	—	18	18
Pancreas	1	2	3
Gall Bladder	—	7	7
Bones	1	—	1
Lung	1	—	1
Male Genital Organs ..	7	—	7
Others	6	1	7
TOTAL	97	105	202

In Table 9 it will be noted that the number of deaths from Cancer per 1,000 living is higher in the older than in the younger age groups. The most rapid rate of increase takes place in the age group 65 and over, in which group the rate is 8·37 per 1,000 higher than in the 45–65 age group.

Diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which death was assigned are as follows :—

Disease.	*No. of Deaths.*		*Deaths per* 1,000.	
Respiratory System (Non-Tubercular) ...	237	(365)	1·93	(2·94)
Circulatory System	291	(245)	2·38	(1·97)
Nervous System (Non-Tubercular)	128	(162)	1·04	(1·30)
Cancer	202	(213)	1·65	(1·71)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	98	(115)	0·80	(0·92)
Renal System (Non-Tubercular)	84	(90)	0·68	(0·72)
Infectious Diseases	49	(76)	0·40	(0·61)
Digestive Diseases	70	(77)	0·57	(0·62)
Diseases of Babyhood (under one year) ...	66	(38)	0·54	(0·30)
Diseases associated with Maternity	9	(6)	0·07	(0·04)

The bracketed figures represent the corresponding number for 1931.

MORTALITY STATISTICS IN COTTON OPERATIVES.

The subjoined Tables are a continuation of those given in previous reports.

TABLE 11.

Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tubercular).

Death-Rates Per 1,000 Employees (1921 Census).

Age Period.	Deaths.							Death Rates.						
	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, Warpers, etc.	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, Warpers, etc	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.
	M.	F.						M.	F.					
Years														
15—25	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	0·1	..	..	..	0·7	0·9
25—35	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	2·0	..	..	1·1	0·3
35—45	1	..	..	1	..	2	13	0·8	..	..	1·2	..	2·9	0·6
45—55	..	2	..	2	..	..	32	..	1·1	..	3·9	..	..	1·9
55—65	4	2	1	1	..	2	46	6·0	2·9	8·5	3·8	..	9·3	4.3
65 and upwards	6	2	1	..	..	4	97	24·3	16·1	34·4	..	..	74·0	14·1
Total	11	7	3	4	..	10	198	1·7	0·4	1·5	0·9	..	2·8	2·0

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

15—25	2	5	1	2	..	3	28	0·9	0·7	1·3	1·2	..	2·2	1·2
25—35	.	3	..	..	1	..	14	..	0·6	..	..	2·7	..	0·6
35—45	1	3	..	1	..	..	12	0·8	0·8	..	1·2	..	..	0·6
45—55	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	0·6
55—65	1	1	..	..	..	..	12	1·5	1·4	..	..	..	..	1·1
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.	.	..	..	0·2
Total	5	12	1	3	1	3	78	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·8	0·8

TABLE 11—*Continued*

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Age Period.	Deaths. Weavers. M.	Deaths. Weavers. F.	Deaths. Spinners.	Deaths. Winders, Warpers, etc.	Deaths. Card Room Hands.	Deaths. Other Cotton Operatives.	Deaths. Borough.	Death Rates. Weavers. M.	Death Rates. Weavers. F.	Death Rates. Spinners.	Death Rates. Winders, Warpers, etc.	Death Rates. Card Room Hands.	Death Rates. Other Cotton Operatives.	Death Rates. Borough.
Years														
15—25	..	2	.	..	..	1	6	..	0·2	1·3	..	..	0·7	0·2
25—35	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2·0	..	..	1·1	0·04
35—45	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	0·05
45—55	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—65	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1·4	..	3·8	..	..	0·2
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	4	2	1	..	2	11	..	0·2	1·0	0·2		0·5	0·1

All Other Diseases.

15—25	..	8	1	1	..	..	33	..	1·1	1·3	0·6	..	..	1·5
25—35	4	4	1	1	..	1	33	3·1	0·8	2·0	0·9	..	1·1	1·5
35—45	5	7	..	2	..	3	58	4·3	2·0	..	2·4	..	4·4	2·9
45—55	4	9	1	2	2	7	127	4·0	5·2	4·4	3·9	12·2	16·9	7·9
55—65	12	16	4	3	3	11	218	18·1	23·6	34·2	11·5	34·8	51·1	20·4
65 and upwards	35	20	9	8	4	27	603	174·1	161·2	310·3	123·0	190·4	500·0	87·8
Total	60	64	16	17	9	49	1072	9·5	3·5	8·2	3·9	6·3	13·6	11·1
Grand Total	76	87	22	25	10	64	1359	12·0	4·8	11·2	5·7	7·0	17·8	14·1

TABLE 12.

POPULATIONS, 1921 CENSUS.

Age Period.	Weavers.		Spinners.	Winders, Warpers, etc.	Card Room Hands.	Other Cotton Operatives.	Borough.
	M.	F.					
Years							
15—25..	2019	7009	723	1616	530	1329	21946
25—35..	1258	4892	490	1094	359	899	20876
35—45..	1151	3380	367	819	269	674	19878
45—55..	1000	1707	224	501	164	412	16052
55—65..	660	676	117	261	86	215	10647
65 and upwards.. . ..	201	124	29	65	21	54	6866
TOTAL	6289	17788	1950	4356	1429	3583	96265

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

(*a*) HOSPITALS MAINTAINED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

(1) *Infectious Diseases :—*

The Corporation Hospital, in Longshaw Lane, has accommodation for 60 fever patients. In time of undue prevalence of infectious disease, closure of Ward V, at present used as a Tuberculosis Pavilion, would provide 30 additional beds for fever cases, bringing the Fever bed accommodation to 90.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health (who resides at the Corporation Hospital) is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the general administration of the Hospital. The services of spccialists are available as required for consultation and for major operative work, with the exception of Tracheotomies which are performed by the Medical Officers of the Health Department.

(2) *Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum :—*

Cubicles are available in Ward III for the reception of selected cases of the above.

(3) *Small Pox : –*

The Finnington Hospital, which is situated three miles outside the Borough, has beds for the reception of 60 Small-Pox cases.

This Hospital is staffed as required from the Corporation Hospital.

(4) *Tuberculosis :—*

Sixty-four beds, for the reception of Tuberculous cases, are available at the Corporation Hospital.

Ten beds for the reception of early cases of Tuberculosis are retained by the Corporation at Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands.

The Nursing Staff of the Corporation Hospital is as under :—

Matron	1
Night Sister	1
Day Sisters	3
Staff Nurses	6
Assistant Nurses...	11
Probationers	6

Hospital Pathological Work.

The routine pathological work of the Hospital is undertaken by Medical Officers of the Health Department in the Hospital Laboratory. Particulars of the work done are given in Section IV of this Report.

(5) *Maternity :—*

The Municipal Maternity Home, Preston New Road, has accommodation for 20 cases.

The Nursing Staff of Springfield comprises a Matron (S.R.N., C.M.B.), one Sister (S.R.N., C.M.B.), two Nurses, both of whom hold the C.M.B., and three pupils who are State Registered Nurses.

Table 13 contains particulars of the Maternity Beds available at Queen's Park Hospital.

QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, since its transfer from the Blackburn Board of Guardians to the Local Authority, on April 1st, 1930, has been administered by the Public Assistance Committee.

The medical staff comprises three residents and one stipendiary consultant surgeon. In addition, services of other consultants are obtained as required.

Facilities are available for major operative surgery, and there are special departments for orthopædies, X-ray, ultra-violet light therapy, massage and dental work.

Routine pathological work is undertaken by a lay pathological assistant under the supervision of the Resident Medical Officers.

The Nursing Staff of the Hospital is as under :—

1 Superintendent Nurse, Trained State Registered Nurse. C.M.B., Certificate in Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.

1 Sister Tutor, Trained State Registered Nurse, C.M.B.

1 Home Sister, Trained State Registered Nurse, C.M.B.

1 Night Superintendent Nurse, Trained State Registered Nurse, C.M.B.

1 Assistant Night Sister, Trained State Registered Nurse, C.M.B.

1 Charge Sister (for Ultra-Violet Light Treatment) Trained State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., and Certificate in Ultra-Violet Light Therapy.

12 Charge Sisters, Trained State Registered Nurses (seven with C.M.B.)

1 Staff Nurse, Trained State Registered Nurse.

67 Probationer Nurses.

10 Male Nurses.

The appended Table classifies the accommodation for the sick at the Queen's Park Hospital :—

TABLE 13.

Classification of Wards	Number of Wards	BEDS AVAILABLE.			
		Men	Women	Children	Total.
Medical	4	43	89	...	132
Surgical	2	37	27	...	64
Children...	3	...	...	120	120
Chronic Sick... ...	5	64	64	...	128
Tuberculosis	1	18	5	15	38
Maternity	1	...	32	...	32
Mental	2	76	94	...	170
Other	...	7	...	...	7
TOTAL	18	245	311	135	691

The Hospital is a recognised training school for nurses.

(*b*) VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

The Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary has accommodation for 240 in-patients. The beds are allotted as under : —

	Males.		*Females.*
General Medical	11	...	14
General Surgical	76	...	83
Children	14	...	13
Venereal Disease	2	...	2
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat ...	11	...	14
TOTAL	114	...	126

Surgical tuberculosis and orthopædic cases are treated in the general surgical wards. Similarly cases of puerperal fever, pyrexia and ophthalmia neonatorum are received into the Hospital, although no special accommodation is provided for these cases.

Facilities are available for general medical and surgical work, and in addition there is a full range of special departments, including X-Ray and Radium-Therapy, Dental, Ophthalmic, Aural, etc.

Pathological work at the Hospital is undertaken by the Honorary Pathologist.

Co-operation obtains between the Royal Infirmary and the Local Authority whereby treatment (under the Local Authority's Scheme) of venereal disease and enlarged tonsils and adenoids is carried out at the Infirmary.

Full use has been made of the local Hospitals throughout the year, and, speaking in general terms, the hospital provision is adequate for the area.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) *For Infectious Cases :—*

The Local Authority provide Three Motor Ambulances.

(2) *For Non-Infectious Cases : -*

Three Motor Ambulances are available, one provided by the Watch Committee, one by the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and one by the Public Assistance Committee.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

I am indebted to Mr. G. B. Pye, Public Assistance Officer, for the appended particulars.

No. of residents in the County Borough in receipt of out-door relief :—

1st January, 1932	...	1491 families comprising 2807 persons.
1st July, 1932	...	1656 families, comprising 3273 persons.
1st January, 1933	...	2077 families, comprising 4491 persons.

No. of Blackburn persons relieved on the 1st January, 1933, in the—

Institution	735
Cottage Homes	70
Working Boys' Home	7

In addition there are a number of persons in the Institution, Cottage Homes and the Working Boys' Home who are chargeable to the Lancashire County Council.

Expenditure on out-relief to Blackburn persons during the 12 months ended 30th September, 1932, was £41702/19/5.

No. of Blackburn persons in Queen's Park Hospital on the 1st January, 1933, included in the 735 mentioned above 308

Average No. of Blackburn persons in the Cottage Homes during 1932 ... ... (per day) 74

Total number of Beds in the Institution, 1st January, 1933 1221

Total number of Inmates on the same day (including persons chargeable to the Lancashire County Council) 1033

Total number of Inmates of the Institution on the 1st January, 1933, who were suffering from sickness, accident, bodily or mental infirmity, including aged and infirm persons requiring regular nursing care or treatment 1002

Total number of Sick Children on the 1st January, 1932 109

Admitted during 1932 478

Discharged during 1932 435

Died during 1932 34

Total number of Sick Children on the 1st January, 1933 118

Number of Beds available for Casuals 95

There has been no change in the administration of Poor Law Medical Out-relief since the service was transferred to the Local Authority.

The districts, with populations, are as under :—

Districts.	*Population* 1931.
St. Matthew's Ward Park Ward ... St. Thomas's Ward	28868
St. Luke's Ward . . St. Paul's Ward . . St. Peter's Ward	22475
St. Mary's Ward St. Stephen's Ward Trinity Ward ...	26384
St. John's Ward ... St. Michael's Ward St. Silas' Ward ...	24208
St. Andrew's Ward St. Mark's Ward	20762

PART II.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

The town is supplied with an upland surface water, which has been satisfactory, both as regards quality and quantity.

Typical reports of bacteriological and chemical examinations are appended :

(*a*) Chemical.

Numerical results expressed in parts per 100,000 :
Turbidity : *Nil.* Smell : Indistinct.

Colour : Brown.		Hardness : Clarke's Method :	
Oxygen absorbed... ... (4 hours at 27° C.)	0·189	Temporary	0·1
		Permanent	1·9
Free and Saline Ammonia as NH_3	0·0004	Total	2·0
		Reaction, pH	6·5
Albuminoid Ammonia as NH_3	0·0116	Gases, dissolved Oxygen	—
		Action on Lead ... ... 24 hours.	0·30
Nitrous Nitrogen ... as NH_3	*nil.*	Metals ... Iron ...	Trace
Nitric Nitrogen ... ... as NH_3	0·015		
Chlorides ... ... as Cl.	0·85		

(*b*) Bacteriological.

Quantitative Analysis.	*Average Results of Examinations.*	
(*a*) Ærobic micro-organisms growing in three days in nutrient gelatine at 20° C.	No. of colonies in one gramme (15·43 grains of water)	
Non-liquefying bacteria	85	Total 102
Liquefying bacteria...	17	
Other micro-organisms	...	
(*b*) Ærobic micro-organisms growing on standard agar in 48 hours at 37° C.	3	

Qualitative Analysis.	*Quantity of water in which these bacteria were—* *found*	*not found*
(*a*) Bactoria associated with sewage or fæcal pollution ... Bacillus coli communis ...	100 cc. ...	10 cc.

The Blackburn Corporation supplies with water an approximate population of 160,000, with an average daily consumption of 28·04 gallons per head. The total average daily consumption is 3,926,344 gallons.

HOUSING.

(*a*) General.

Action taken in respect of temporary buildings ... ... *None*

No. of houses completed and occupied during 1932, including those :—

(*a*)	Built by the Corporation	376
(*b*)	Built by private enterprise	82
(*c*)	By private enterprise towards which a State subsidy was paid ...	*Nil*

No. of houses in course of erection at the end of 1932 :—

(*d*)	By the Corporation...	*Nil*
	By private builders...	70

(*e*) No. of houses on various Housing Sites completed and occupied during 1932 :—

Type	*Longshaw*
A3 Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms	222
A2 Non-Parlour, 2 Bedrooms ...	154
	376

(*f*) The rents of the various Corporation houses are as follows :—

Parlour, 3 Bedrooms ...	18/-, 17/6, 17/3, 17/2, 16/8, 16/5
Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms ...	16/8, 15/10, 15/7, 15/1, 13/11, 13/7, 11/5, 10/7, 8/2
Non-Parlour, 2 Bedrooms ...	11/10, 10/11, 10/8, 9/11
Flats, 2 Bedrooms	8/2

(*Inclusive of rates*).

(*g*) No. of applicants on waiting list at the end of 1932 :—

Parlour, 3 Bedrooms	*Nil*
Non-Parlour. 3 Bedrooms (large)	5
Non-Parlour, 3 Bedrooms (small)	125
Non-Parlour, 2 Bedrooms	266

(*b*) Statistics :

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year :—

(1)	(*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)...	5780
	(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	13053
(2)	(*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	103
	(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	103
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	70
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	2489

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2001

3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year :—

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 *and* 23 *of the Housing Act*, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	72
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	72
(*b*) By local authority in default of owners	..

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	244
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	222
(*b*) By local authority in default of owners	...

C. Proceedings Under sections 19 *and* 21 *of the Housing Act*, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D. Proceedings Under section 20 *of the Housing Act*, 1930 :

(1) Number of soparate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made...	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Ordors were determined, tho tenoment or room having been rendered fit	0

E. Proceedings under section 3 *of the Housing Act*, 1925 : *Nil*

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 *and* 15 *of the Housing Act*, 1925 : *Nil*

Sec. 111.—Blackburn Improvement Act, 1882.

During the year 24 houses were closed pursuant to the above, and the tenants concerned were rehoused on the Corporation Housing Site at Longshaw.

(*b*) Housing Conditions.

Blackburn, compared with many other industrial towns, is fortunate in the general housing of its inhabitants. The two or three-roomed type of house is in the minority; the Census, 1921, gave the number as 2,125, which is equivalent to 6·3% of houses inhabited at the end of 1930. The four to five-roomed type of house makes up the majority.

The most usual defects discovered in the course of routine housing inspections are: (1) Dampness, due to defective roofs, pointing, etc.; (2) defective water-closets; (3) Defective sash-cords and frames; (4) defective plaster and floors, cracked ceilings.

Bye-Laws Relating to Houses.

The Bye-Laws in force in the Borough and relating to houses have been recently revised and are adequate.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The register contains particulars of 82 houses let in lodgings, with a total of 401 rooms, which provide accommodation for approximately 900 individuals.

During the year 13 notices, containing a total of 127 breaches of the bye-laws, have been served upon the owners. The requirements of the notices have been complied with.

The attention of the Committee should be drawn to the iniquitous rents charged for rooms at the majority of the houses-let-in-lodgings. These vary from 5/2 to 12/- per week, and the average rental is 8/6. In many of these houses the domestic facilities provided, though complying with our bye-laws, are of the most meagre description, and, in the majority of instances the ordinary domestic amenities are lacking. The trade, generally speaking, is one of gross exploitation, which calls for powers to control the rents charged, and to secure a higher standard of domestic comfort and amenity.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 19 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, which provide accommodation for 733 persons.

In all these houses the domestic conveniences are of a much higher standard than those provided at the majority of houses let in lodgings. Facilities for the storing and preparation of food, for personal ablution, etc., are in most cases satisfactory.

The bye-laws relating to these premises are adequate.

Tents, Sheds, Caravans, etc.

At the end of the year there were 66 caravans in the Borough used as human habitations.

Constant sanitary survey is necessary if the caravans and their surroundings are to be kept in a cleanly and sanitary state.

During the year 677 visits were paid to this class of dwelling, the majority of which were maintained in a sanitary state.

The general cleanliness of the travelling vans which came to Blackburn during the Easter holidays was satisfactory.

The bye-laws in force are adequate.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.—Housing Act, 1925, Section 18 (1).

One underground sleeping room was brought to the notice of the Department. This was closed voluntarily by the owner and the tenant was otherwise housed.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

One hundred and twenty four boats were inspected during the year. There are 41 boats on the register. One boat has been re-registered, owing to a change of owner.

Seven infringements of the Acts have been detected as follows :—

(*a*) Fore cabin in a leaky condition ; no cover to water cask ; deck of aft cabin not weatherproof.

(*b*) Boat not registered ; master without certificate.

(*c*) Boat not numbered ; particulars on certificate of registration did not correspond with the boat.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades within the Borough is 30, of which 18 are bone, and rag and bone dealing, four are fat extraction or fat rendering, two are gut-scraping, four are tripe-boiling, and two knackering.

Nuisances arising in connection with offensive trades are influenced by the amount of care exercised in the storage of the raw material and waste products. Careless methods of storage and production have been responsible for the majority of nuisances reported, and attention paid to these details has resulted generally in abatement of the nuisance complained of.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

1.—*Sanitary Accommodation :—*

Privies	1
Pail Closets	127
Slop Water Closets	2117
Fresh Water Closets	39019
Total	41264

Conversions :—	*During* 1932	1928-1931 *Inclusive*
Pails by Owners	Nil	7
Pails by Corporation	Nil	3
Tipplers to Fresh Water Closets (by Owners)	34	162
Tipplers to Fresh Water Closets (by Corporation)	5	6
Wet Pits by Owners	Nil	13
Privies to Pails	Nil	13

2.—*New Sewers :—*

6-in. diameter	47 lin. yards
9-in. diameter	1225 lin. yards
12-in. diameter	203 lin. yards
15-in. diameter	354 lin. yards
18 in. diameter	440 lin. yards
24-in. diameter	150 lin. yards
27-in. diameter	701 lin. yards
30-in. diameter	40 lin. yards
	3160 lin. yards
15-in. Surface Water Drain	100 lin. yards

3.—*Lavatory and Urinal Accommodation :—*

This is the same as last year.

4.—*Collection of Refuse :—*

	Loads.	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*
House Refuse	14569	24332	6	3
Market Refuse	776	896	16	2
Midden Refuse	0	0	0	0
Shop and Trade Refuse	842	789	13	2

5.—*Ashpit Conversions :—*

No. of Ashpits Abolished	1
No. of Bins substituted in lieu of same	1

Approximate :—

No. of Ashbins in use...	34108
No. of Dry Ashpits in use	12
No. of Wet Ashpits in use	1
No. of Exereta Pails in use	155
No. of Tanks in use	8

SCAVENGING AND PUBLIC CLEANSING.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the appended particulars :—

(*a*) The Dry House Refuse is collected by combined system of horse-drawn and mechanical vehicles.

12 horse-drawn vehicles are employed and three mechanical vehicles.
The average length of haul to the point of disposal for horse-drawn vehicles is 1¼ miles, and for mechanical vehicles three miles.

(*b*) There are no earth closets in the Borough and only one privy, and the method adopted in these cases is to remove the refuse by manual labour (*see also* (*d*)).

(*c*) The Dry House Refuse is disposed of by separation and incineration 88·97% ; controlled tipping 10·51% ; crude tipping 0·52%.

The disposal by separation and incineration is carried out at the two Destructors at Throstle Street and Audley. The salvage materials are sold and the screened ashes are used for controlling the tips.

(*d*) The refuse from the one privy in the Borough is removed by manual labour and is spread over the land by arrangement with the occupier at the premises which are right out in the open country.

(*e*) Cesspools are cleaned by manual labour similar to the method adopted in the case of the privy.

(*f*) The contents of the cesspools (which number six) are disposed of on the land adjoining the premises. In these cases, again, they are all out in the open country.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The appended Tables classify, in tabular form, inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, their findings and actions taken in respect thereof.

TABLE 14.

INSPECTION WORK.

	1932
No. of Complaints by Inhabitants	325
No. of Complaints referred from other Departments	157
No. of Special Inspections for suspected nuisances	1

No. of Nuisances Discovered as Result of :—

Complaints by Inhabitants	904
Visiting Cases of Infectious Diseases	130
Complaints from other Departments	167
Notifications of H.M. Inspector of Factories	10
Routine Inspection Visits	2316
Housing and Town Planning Inspections	1226

Total number of Defects found	4772
Total number of Defects remedied	4459
No. of Informal Notices Served	2817
No. of Formal Notices Served	316
No. of Informal Notices complied with	2009
No. of Formal Notices complied with	294
No. of Interviews	469
No. of Letters sent out	27

Sanitary improvements made and defects remedied under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors :—

TABLE 15.

DWELLING HOUSES.	
Insufficient closet accommodation	7
Water supply improved	23
Cleansed and limewashed	40
Overcrowding abated	11
Damp and defective house, walls, roofs, etc.	523
Defective gutters and down-spouts	633
Cleansing dirty floors	65
,, ,, woodwork	9
,, ,, dirty yards	85
,, ,, bedding	8
,, ,, windows	7
,, ,, gully traps	59
,, ,, cellar areas	3
Obstructive buildings removed	2
Defective sink waste pipes	128
Defective dishstones	16
Waste pipes disconnected from drain	—
Yards and passages reflagged	2
Flooding of houses	—
Yards badly paved or flagged	110
Insufficient ventilation of rooms	1
Defective chimney flues	32
Window sash frames, cords, internal walls, ceilings, floors, stairs, fireplaces, doors, cupboards to be repaired	866
Dangerous and defective chimney stacks	58
Fractured internal walls	13
Gas pipes repaired	17
Water pipes repaired	68
Yard division walls	103
Defective and bulging external walls	85
Dry rot	—
Outbuildings repaired	83
BAKEHOUSES.	
Cleansed and limewashed	57
Sanitary accommodation improved	—
Drains repaired	—
Animals removed	—
Other nuisances abated	4
DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.	
Reconstructed	1
Dairy	—
Middensteads	—
Floors repaired	6
Improved Lighting	—
Improved ventilation	—
Improved drainage	—
Cubic space increased	—
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	6
Improved yard space	—
ICE CREAM MANUFACTORIES.	
Cleansing and limewashing	98
Sanitary conditions improved	32
SCHOOLS.	
Playgrounds—repairs to drains	—
,, repairs to asphalte.	—
,, repairs to paving	—
,, repairs to flags	—
Urinals repaired or improved	—
Sanitary accommodation repaired or improved	2
WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES.	
Cleansed and limewashed	27
Provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation	2
Sanitary condition improved	3
Ventilation improved	—
Overcrowding abated	—
Drains repaired	—
Other nuisances abated	—
DRAINS.	
Re-layed	25
Cleansed or repaired	333
Intercepting traps provided	—
Soil pipes repaired	9
Self-cleansing gullies provided	34
WATER CLOSETS.	
Cleansed	78
Repaired	70
Cisterns and flushing fittings repaired	222
Provided in substitution of slop-water closets	3
PAIL CLOSETS.	
Nuisance abated	—
Converted from privies	—
OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.	
Limewashed	30
COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.	
Cleansed and limewashed	38
Other nuisances abated	7

TABLE 15—(*Continued*).

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.

Removed	153

ANIMALS KEPT AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

Nuisances abated	18

SEWERS.

Cleansed	26

SLOP-WATER CLOSETS.

Nuisances abated	44
Converted to W.C.'s	3

ASHPITS.

Abolished	85

ASH RECEPTACLES.

Repaired	—
Portable receptacles provided	294

STABLE PREMISES.

Removing manure	28
Reconstructed middensteads	3

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Nuisances abated	17

CANAL BOATS.

Leaky condition	2
Cover to water cask provided	1
Boat not registered	1
Master without Certificates	1
Boat not numbered	1
Unsuitable certificate	1

Details of Inspection Work.

Schools	59
Tents, Vans, Sheds	677
Factories	112
Workshops	904
Workplaces	24
Bakehouses—Ordinary	562
Underground	4
Cowsheds	380
Dairies and Milkshops	2543
Ice Cream Premises	580
Offensive Trade Premises	241
Fried Fish Shops	1117
Common Lodging Houses	742
Stable Premises	1089
Offensive Accumulations	153
Animals so kept as to be a nuisance	18
Sewers	26
Street Gullies	233
Canal Boats	124
Smoke Observations	212
Theatres and Cinemas	107
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	3670
Dirty Houses	150
Common Yards, Back Roads and Passages	8903
Infected Houses	2464
Housing and Town Planning Acts	3583
Fishmongers and Greengrocers	864
Ashes Receptacles	394
Food Preparing and Storing Places.	249
Outworkers' Premises	9
Enquiries *re* Milk Supply	13
Dwelling Houses *re* Nuisances	5862
Samples of—	
Milk purchased for Sediment Test	783
Milk purchased for Bacteriological Examination	131
Milk purchased for Bacteriological content	98
Labelling of Condensed Milk Tins.	1024
Insufficient Water Supply	89
Miscellaneous	87
Merchandise Marks Acts	1301

TABLE 16.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	112	11	...
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	904	9	...
Workplaces ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	24	2	...
Total	1040	22	...

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which prosecut'ns were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	13	12	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient...	13	12	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	9	9	...	...
Not separate for sexes	—	—	...	.
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...	...	..
Other offences ... ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	12	12	1	
Total	48	46	1	...

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Table 17 contains particulars of matters referred by the Factory Inspector and action taken by the Health Department in respect thereof.

TABLE 17.

FACTORIES.

(*a*) "No sanitary accommodation was provided for about 150 females, who, at present, use the six closets (midden) for 97 females in the factory adjoining, which closets are not easily accessible. NOTE.—The above numbers of employees may be increased at times to 180 and 120 respectively."

A new range of sanitary conveniences for males and females was erected in a position readily accessible to the employees of both factories and the existing privy was abolished.

(*b*) "No sanitary accommodation provided."

Satisfactory arrangement made for use of adjacent sanitary convenience.

(*c*) "Limewashing six months overdue."—Completed.

(*d*) "Limewashing not done since May 9th, 1931."—Completed.

(*e*) "No sanitary accommodation."—Notices sent and a sanitary convenience provided.

(*f*) "Limewashing overdue. Last carried out in July, 1931."

Notice sent and limewashing completed.

(*g*) "Limewashing not done since July, 1931."—Completed.

(*h*) "Sanitary accommodation:—Intervening ventilated space not provided between the sanitary convenience for use of male workers and the workroom."

Sanitary convenience disconnected on receipt of notice.

(*i*) "Cleanliness: Walls dirty adjacent to ovens and required lime-washing."

Limewashing completed, although not due.

(*j*) "Sanitary convenience opens direct off the workroom, no intervening ventilated space having been provided between same."

Intervening ventilated space provided.

(*k*) "Sanitary accommodation for the exclusive use of the female workers not provided."

Existing sanitary accommodation reserved for exclusive use of females.

(*l*) "Limewashing overdue. Last done on January 25th, 1932."

Notice sent and the ceilings were limewashed and the glazed brick walls were cleansed.

Workshops.

(*a*) "Limewashing overdue."—Notice sent and work done.

(*b*) "No sanitary accommodation provided on the premises for use of the female workers."
Notice already been sent. Alterations pending.

(*c*) "Cleanliness: Walls, etc., in dirty condition, requiring general cleansing."
"Ventilation: Gas stove for heating irons not ventilated to fresh air. Recommended that stove be fixed into fireplace immediately under chimney vent."
Notice was sent and complied with.

(*d*) "Intervening ventilated space not provided between sanitary convenience and workroom."—Notice sent. Work in hand.

(*e*) "Walls of workrooms dirty, requiring limewashing."
Notice sent and the work completed.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

There are 181 factory chimneys in the town, 103 of which are provided with smoke preventing appliances. The types of appliances are as under :—

Proctor's Mechanical Stokers	75
Leach Mechanical Stokers	6
Bennis Mechanical Stokers	3
Hodgkinson Mechanical Stokers	3
Whittaker's Mechanical Stokers	1
G.S.E. Mechanical Stoker	1
Sirocco Fans	3
Supor Heaters	7
Edgar Allen Green's	4

During the year 212 smoke observations were made, and in seven smoke was emitted in excessive quantities. In each instance the premises were visited by the sanitary inspectors, who gave verbal notice to abate, investigated the cause and advised as to prevention. In all instances this course of action has been sufficient to secure abatement.

The standards of smoke permissible from a factory chimney in Blackburn are as follows :—

One boiler..	4 minutes black smoke in the hour.
Two boilers	5 ,, ,, ,,
Three boilers	6 ,, ,, ,,
Four boilers or more	7 ,, ,, ,,

The following Table gives details of the Sanitary Accommodation provided at the Schools in the Borough :—

TABLE 18.

	School Population	Water Closets				Urinals		Pail Closets	No. of Children to each W.C.
		No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with separate cisterns	No. of pedestal W.C.'s flushed with automatic cisterns	No. of trough closets together with No. of seats flushed		No. with sparge pipes	No. without sparge pipes		
				Automatically	By Hand				
Accrington Road C.	260	30	..	..	..	14	..	..	8
Audley C.	797	39	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Bank Top C.	301	2	..	..	12	6	10	..	21
Bangor Street C.	603	..	26	..	..	18	..	..	23
Blakey Moor Central	950	7	28	..	..	20	..	..	27
Cedar Street C.	334	18	..	..	..	16	..	..	19
Christ Church C.E.	557	..	15	6	5	7	8	..	21
Emmanuel C.E.	366	..	..	21	..	..	30	..	17
Furthergate C.	259	..	..	14	..	8	..	..	18
Four Lanes End C.	140	..	..	8	..	..	10	..	17
Griffin C.E.	260	2	12	..	..	10	6	..	19
Holy Trinity C.E.	423	1	16	..	..	..	15	..	25
Intack C.	474	20	..	..	..	12	..	..	24
Lower Darwen C.	223	..	..	9	..	..	5	..	25
Mill Hill C.	287	7	16	8	..	..	20	..	9
Moss Street C.	270	2	11	..	..	5	5	..	21
C. of E. Central	718	2	13	..	..	18	..	..	48
Park Road C.	370	13	..	..	..	..	5	..	28
Regent Street Special	13	2	6	..	..	3	..	..	2
St. Aidan's C.E.	266	12	4	..	..	10	.	..	16
St. Alban's R.C.	915	21	..	.	..	..	10	..	43
St. Alban's Higher Grade (Boys)	205	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	34
St. Anne's R.C.	731	3	..	20	..	..	9	..	32
St. Andrew's C.E.	185	..	..	11	..	..	6	..	17
St. Barnabas' C.E.	416	..	13	..	..	..	8	..	32
St. Bartholomew's C.E.	234	..	..	13	..	..	12	..	18
St. Gabriel's C.E.	137	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	19
St. James' C.E.	144	1	9	..	..	..	8	..	14
St. James' C.E. (Black-a-Moor)	87	..	3	4	..	8	..	..	12
St. James' C.E. (Guide)	96	..	..	10	..	2	6	..	10
St. John's C.E.	519	..	..	23	..	9	..	..	22
St. Joseph's R.C.	552	2	..	14	..	..	9	..	34
St. Luke's C.E.	272	..	14	..	..	..	9	..	19
St. Michael's C.E.	186	..	..	6	7	12	..	.	14
St. Matthew's C.E.	372	1	..	12	..	.	10	..	27
St. Mary's R.C.	543	1	..	10	..	4	4	..	49
St. Paul's C.E.	372	..	13	..	..	20	20	..	28
St. Peter's C.E.	181	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	12
St. Peter's R.C.	494	2	25	..	..	17	..	..	18
St. Stephen's C.E.	283	1	..	21	..	12	..	..	13
St. Silas' C.E.	350	..	16	..	..	6	..	..	22
St. Thomas' C.E.	496	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	41
Sacred Heart R.C.	129	1	..	7	..	2	2	..	16
Wensley Fold C.E.	244	2	8	..	..	12	..	..	24
Witten C.E. (Infants)	59	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	10
Roe Lee Park C.	254	18	..	..	..	18	..	..	14
Juvenile Unemployed Training Centre Schools									
Maudsley Street	..	1	..	9	..	8	..	..	..
Audley Range	..	...	..	13	..	9	..	..	..
TOTALS		232	266	246	24	312	268	..	..

Water at the Schools is drawn from the Corporation mains and is satisfactory as regards quantity and quality.

A sanitary survey of each school is made three times each year by the Assistant School Medical Officer, who reports thereon to the School Medical Officer who is also Medical Officer of Health. Any sanitary defects found are reported to the Education Authority, who take such action as may be necessary.

Absences from school due to sickness are reported to the School Medical Department through the School Attendance Officers.

Much valuable information regarding the existence of non-notifiable infectious disease has reached the Health Office through the agency of Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers.

Convalescents from infectious disease and contacts who have been excluded from school are not readmitted until the Head Teacher receives a clearance certificate issued by the Health Department or the private practitioner in attendance. Children convalescent from infectious disease are excluded from school for varying periods following discharge from hospital, or, in the case of children who have been nursed at home, following disinfection of the home. The period of exclusion depends upon the type of infectious disease.

A full survey of the health of the school-child is contained in the Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service.

THE TESTING OF DRAINS.

No. of Smoke Tests	143
No. of Water Tests	36
No. of Colour Tests	123
Breaking Down	77
Inspections made while work was in progress	121
Total number of Defects found	104
No. of Informal Notices Served	95
No. of Formal Notices Served	3
No. of Defects Completed	105
No. of Defects outstanding at end of 1932	1

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 & 1928.

There is one premises in Blackburn where rag-flock is used. The flock is not manufactured locally, but is purchased under guarantee of Government Standard of Cleanliness.

The premises concerned have been visited in the course of routine district inspections.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The arrangements for the disposal of the dead will be adequate for at least a further ten years.

PART III.

Food Supply.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR

(Mr. E. J. Burndred, m.r.c.v.s., d.v.h.).

Farm and Dairy Cattle Inspection.

During the year 312 visits were paid to farms, 543 cowsheds were inspected and the udders of 6,986 cows examined.

One cow on a farm in the Borough was found to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder. It was slaughtered, and on post mortem examination, was found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis. Eleven cows showing clinical evidence of tuberculosis were slaughtered; 9 were found on post mortem examination to be affected with advanced tuberculosis and 2 not advanced. Twelve cows were suffering from mastitis, and during the affection the milk was not used for human food.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The policy of improving conditions of production and storage continues: visits were regularly paid to all producing and retailing premises in Blackburn, and many visits were made, in conjunction with the local officials, to milk producing premises outside the Borough, which supply milk for consumption in Blackburn.

A genuine desire is now obvious to meet our requirements, and persons concerned are more and more beginning to realise that it is method rather than elaborate equipment that is essential to success.

Clean Milk Competition.

There are four classes of competitors for the Clean Milk awards.

A cup is given for each class, which is held by the winner for one year, who also receives a miniature cup and gold medal, both of which he retains.

Class I.—Open to producers of raw, designated milks, purveyed in Blackburn. The award in this Class is the "Redmayne" Cup. The winner for 1932 was W. Harrison, Home Farm, Dutton.

Class II.—Open to producers of non-designated milks, whose milk is purveyed in Blackburn. The award in this Class is the "Porritt" Cup, which was won by F. Ireland, Middle Miekle Hey Farm, Rishton.

Class III, for which the award is the "Burke" Cup, was won by W. Harrison, Home Farm, Dutton.

This class is limited to producers of raw designated milks whose main source of livelihood is dairy-farming.

Class IV is open to dairy-farmers who produce non-designated milks. A cup, provided by an anonymous donor, is the chief award in this section. The winner was A. Threlkeld, Hatchwood Farm, Hoghton.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. Edge, of Wheelton, who had acted as judge in Classes III and IV for two years. To him the gratitude and thanks of both the Health Committee and of the Publicity Committee on Health are due for the unsparing enthusiasm he displayed in the discharge of his honorary task.

The Committee have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Arthur Holgate, who kindly consented to act as adjudicator in Classes III and IV, and to fill the vacancy caused by the sad death of Mr. Edge.

In assessing the awards for Classes III and IV, not only is the quality of the milk taken into consideration, but also due attention is paid to farming methods.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Certified Milk. The number of farms holding the certificate of the Ministry of Health and supplying Certified Milk to Blackburn is three.

Two are local, the other is some distance away, and consequently the milk from the latter is not delivered the same day as produced.

The price of the milk ranges from 7½d. to 4d. per pint.

Grade "A" (tuberculin tested) milk is being used at the Corporation Hospital.

Grade "A" Milk. There are 18 farms in the district where Grade "A" milk is produced; four of these are in the Borough and 14 in the County area. In addition, there are 18 retailers of Grade "A" milk. The prices are 3d. and 3½d. per pint.

Pasteurised Milk. Two dairies in the Borough are licensed for the pasteurisation of milk, and other dairies obtain supplies from licensed establishments outside Blackburn.

Sterilised Milk, which is not a designated milk, is sent into Blackburn from factories outside.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

(*a*) *B. Coli.*

One hundred and twenty-nine samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist Public Health Laboratories, Liverpool. The following is a summary of his findings :—

Bacillus Coli Content :—

Not found in 1 cubic centimetre	76
Found in 1 c.c. only	19
,, 0·1 c.c.	14
,, 0·01 c.c.	4
,, 0·001 c.c.	4
,, 0·0001 c.c.	2
,, 0 00001 c.c.	10

The presence of Bacillus Coli, or a member of its group, is an indication of manurial contamination of the milk. The above results show 58·8% clean ; 28·6% with slight contamination, and 12·4% grossly contaminated

The appended Table gives particulars of B. Coli counts month by month :

TABLE 19.

1932	Not Present in 1-C.C.	Present in 1-C.C.	Present in 1/10 C.C.	Present in 1/100 C.C.	Present in 1/1,000 C.C.	Present in 1/10,000 C.C.	Present in 1/100,000 C.C.
January ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
February ..	19	8	1	..	..	..	..
March ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	18	5	4	..	..	..	..
June ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
July ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
August ..	12	3	4	2	2	2	7
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	22	3	1	1	1	..	1
Deeember ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
TOTAL ..	76	19	14	4	4	2	10

It will be seen that the heaviest eontamination oeeurs during the month of August, during whieh period the eows are out at grass.

(*b*) *Tubercle Bacilli :—*

During the year 131 samples of milk were eollected and examined for the presenee of tubercle bacilli.

The samples were made up as follows :—128 mixed samples were taken in the eourse of delivery ; three speeial samples were taken direet from a eow showing induration of one quarter of the udder.

Of the 128 mixed samples taken, two eontained tuberele bacilli, 124 were negative, and in two cases the experimental animal died before a definite diagnosis could be made.

The three speeial samples were negative.

The two positive mixed milks were in the County area and in both cases a eow was responsible for the infection.

In addition to the above, I carried out microscopical examinations of abnormal milks and milks from abnormal udders, and in one case found tubercle bacilli. This was the only case detected during the year in the Borough.

Mixed samples of milk supplied to the Royal Infirmary were taken periodically and examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, and on each occasion were found to be free.

Examination of Milk for Dirt.

During the year 783 samples of milk were taken and examined for the presence of dirt.

One hundred and forty-three of these samples were taken from producer-retailers whose premises are within the Borough, and were classified as follows:

Clean	15 or 10·5%
Fairly Clean	80 or 55·94%
Contaminated	48 or 33·5%

Four hundred and eighty-eight samples were taken from producer-retailers whose premises are outside the Borough :—

Clean	122 or 25%
Fairly Clean	243 or 49·79%
Contaminated	123 or 25·2%

One hundred and twenty-two samples were taken from retailers who reside in the Borough, but who procure their supplies from producers whose premises are, for the most part, outside the Borough.

Clean	2 or 1·64%
Fairly Clean	72 or 59·01%
Contaminated	48 or 39·3%

Thirty samples were taken from retailers who reside outside the Borough.

Clean	5 or 16·6%
Fairly Clean	17 or 56·6%
Contaminated	8 or 26·6%

Samples examined for dirt are submitted to filtration through cotton-wool discs. Any departure from absolute cleanliness, as indicated by the presence of extraneous material, however slight, on the disc, places the sample in the " contaminated " class. In no case is the milk given the benefit of doubt; if there is suspicion of deposit on the disc the milk is classified as " fairly clean." " Gross contamination " and " very gross contamination " indicate the presence of manure in the milk.

Chemical Analysis of Milk.

Three hundred and two samples of milk, 199 of which were informal, were taken during the year and examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool. Twelve samples, or 3·9%, were reported not to conform with the standard prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1932, twelve of the defective samples were found to be considerably below the legal standards. If an informal sample proves to be not genuine on analysis, a formal sample is purchased and submitted to the analyst.

Five formal samples presented marked deficiency, and the vendors concerned were prosecuted.

TABLE 20.

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK SOLD IN BLACKBURN, YEAR 1932.

Month	No. of Samples Taken.	% of Fat	% of other Solids.
January	39	3·61	8·86
February	25	3·76	8·83
March	17	3·70	8·94
April	35	3·56	8·96
May	26	3·95	9·23
June	19	4·02	9·10
July	51	3·66	9·07
August	4	3·67	8·91
September	13	3·98	9·11
October	28	3·95	9·01
November	21	4·14	8·94
December	24	3·67	8·77
Average	302	3·80	8·97

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No aetion was necessary with regard to tubereulous employees in the Milk Trade.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927.

Twenty-one samples were purehased under the above regulations, and all were found, on analysis, to be genuine. All were properly labelled.

These samples are ineluded in Table 29, Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Aet.

THE ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

No aetion has been taken under the above Aet.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 & 1927

No action has been taken under the above Regulations.

Section 80 Blackburn Corporation Act, 1922.

Food Preparing Premises.

This Section reads as follows :—

> " Any premises ordinarily used, or proposed to be ordinarily used, for the preparation or manufaeture of sausages, pressed, potted or preserved meat, fish or other food, intended for the purposes of sale, shall be registered by the owner or oeeupier thereof with the Corporation from time to time in sueh manner as they may direet, and no premises shall be used for the purposes aforesaid unless the same are so registered, and the Corporation shall have power to refuse registration of any premises where the conditions are unsuitable."

There are 49 premises registered under the above seetion, and in addition there are a large number of food preparing premises whieh are exempt from registration.

Two hundred and forty-nine visits were made to sueh premises. Generally they were found to eomply with requirements.

In eertain eases, the neeessity for repairs was pointed out, and in other eases suggestions for improvements were made and in all eases improvements were effeeted.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No outbreaks occurred in Blackburn.

There were 25 outbreaks in Great Britain, necessitating the slaughter of 2659 animals.

The figures for the preceding four years were:—

1931	...	97 outbreaks with 10257 animals slaughtered.
1930	...	8 outbreaks, with 306 animals slaughtered.
1929	...	38 outbreaks, with 3570 animals slaughtered.
1928	...	138 outbreaks, with 11441 animals slaughtered.

Anthrax.—One suspicious death in a cow was investigated in Blackburn, but was found not to be due to Anthrax.

There were 344 outbreaks in Great Britain, affecting 418 animals.

Routine microscopical examination of blood smears from carcases of animals arriving at the Abattoir and Railway Siding in a dead or dying condition, was carried on throughout the year. No cases were discovered.

Parasitic Mange. There were no cases in Blackburn.

One hundred and twenty-seven outbreaks were reported in Great Britain, involving 202 animals.

Glanders.—No cases occurred in Great Britain.

Sheep Scab.—No cases occurred in Blackburn. There were 364 outbreaks in Great Britain.

Swine Fever.—One reported case was investigated, but was not confirmed. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five outbreaks were confirmed in Great Britain.

Tuberculosis.—One case of tuberculosis of the udder, three cases of tuberculosis with cough, and eight cases of tuberculous emaciation, were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

On post mortem examination the cases were classified as follows:—Tuberculosis of the udder: Advanced. Tuberculosis with cough: One advanced, two not advanced; Tuberculous emaciation: Eight advanced.

Cattle Market. The approximate number of animals exposed for sale was :—

TABLE 21.

Year.	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Calves.*	*Pigs.*	*Horses*	*Asses.*
1932	4541	5538	1721	781	34	...

Year.	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Calves.*	*Pigs.*	*Horses*	*Asses*
1931	4885	6260	2183	1244	11	...
1930	6965	8869	2037	573	17	...
1929	6947	9552	2291	966	19	...
1928	6432	5655	2041	1045	19	...
1927	9960	9922	2675	1333	...	21
1926	8092	7410	2285	930	20	...
1925	7171	6962	2346	486	23	...
1924	5609	5608	3493	620	24	...
1923	7716	10026	3040	721	35	...
1922	4650	11289	2681	362	554	...
1921	4681	1913	2812	835	416	...
1920	9341	942	2258	530	365	...

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir was 81,489, this being an increase of 6,670 compared with 1931.

Tuberculosis was, in the main, the cause of a large waste of food material, due to condemnation of diseased carcases and parts.

The number of susceptible animals (cattle, calves, pigs) affected with Tuberculosis during 1932 was 509, or 3·35% of those slaughtered.

Corresponding percentages were in 1931, 3·43% 1930, 2·38; 1929, 2·22 ; 1928, 2·9 ; 1927, 2·079 ; 1926, 2·15 ; 1925, 1·83 ; 1924, 1·87.

Of 873 cows slaughtered, 185, or 21·19%, were found to be affected with tuberculosis in some degree.

Heifers show a lower percentage, as 7 out of 96, or nearly 7·3% slaughtered, were affected.

Of 1,083 bulls, 59, or 5·4%, were affected.

Of 5,176 bullocks, only 36, or nearly 0·7%, were affected.

Tuberculosis was seen in 4 out of 1,165 calves slaughtered or 0·34%

Of 6,769 pigs slaughtered, 218 were affected, a percentage of 3·2.

The number of carcases in which the disease was so advanced as to necessitate total condemnation was 84, compared with 90 in 1931 ; 68 in 1930 ; 84 in 1929 ; 111 in 1928 ; 107 in 1927 ; 107 in 1926 ; 69 in 1925 ; 85 in 1924.

In 1932, 50 carcases of cattle were totally condemned as being unfit for human food, and of these, 47 were affected with tuberculosis.

For several years I have pointed out that " liver fluke " in cattle and sheep has become a national scourge. I said that the year 1931 will stand out as probably the worst year we have yet had, and if more active steps are not taken to suppress it, the results will be progressively worse in the future. 1932 shows still more, the necessity for action.

It accounted for the condemnation of, 9019 livers, compared with 6,579 in 1931 ; 5,247 in 1930 ; 6,249 in 1929 ; 6,042 in 1928 ; 3,836 in 1927.

In addition to the work at the Abattoir, visits were regularly paid to the only private slaughterhouse in the Borough, butchers' and other meat shops, food-preparing premises, wholesale and retail fish markets and meat market.

TABLE 22.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

1932.	Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Goats	Total
January	658	5294	87	602	..	6641
February	624	4745	80	628	..	6077
March	737	5670	156	640	..	7203
April	624	4237	75	529	..	5465
May	567	4519	42	376	..	5504
June	481	4969	18	251	..	5719
July	552	6563	69	226	..	7410
August	497	5692	82	234	..	6505
September	670	7072	156	503	..	8401
October..	587	5692	156	689	..	7124
November	568	5799	132	723	..	7222
December	662	6076	112	1368	..	8218
TOTAL	7227	66328	1165	6769	..	81489

NUMBER OF CARCASES AND PORTIONS OF CARCASES BROUGHT TO THE ABATTOIR.

TABLE 23.

1932.	Carcases.			Beef		
	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Fore Qrs.	Hind Qrs.	Buttocks
January	4	24	21	1	2	...
February	4	18	...	...	...	...
March	8	30	...	1	1	...
April	...	22	10	...	...	...
May	6	20	10	...	...	...
June	...	24	...	...	...	...
July	7	...	13	...	2	...
August	...	24	17	...	...	...
September	6	20	18	1	1	...
October	...	18	...	14	...	...
November	2	...	40	10	...	...
December	...	4	224	18	...	...
Totals	37	204	353	45	6	...

1932.	Cases of			Lengths of Pork	Legs of Pork	Tins of Meat
	Kidneys	Pork	Liver			
January	9	...	...	...	...	...
February	13	...	5	48	3	...
March	10	...	4	41	...	...
April	8	...	4	26	...	.
May	10	...	4	4	...	..
June	9	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	9	...	...	...	...	..
September	10	...	...	...	...	...
October	4	...	...	41	...	...
November	8	...	...	35	...	...
December	10	...	...	127	41	...
Totals	100	...	17	322	44	...

TABLE 24.

ORGANS AND PARTS OF CARCASES EXAMINED, REJECTED AND DESTROYED, FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Disease or Condition	Diaphragm	Tongues	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Udders	Intestines	Kidneys	Tails	Lbs. of Meat
Fluke	..	...	...	...	...	9019	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angioma	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unsound	...	...	42	82	10	44	...	...	...	...	...	1652
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	...	19	20	...	...	...	...	...
Actinomycosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mammitis	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	102	...	...	...	...
Parasitic	...	...	...	122	...	129	...	...	4	10	...	...
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
Bruised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2881
Congested	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melanosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	—	—	43	219	28	9666	20	102	4	26	—	4533

TABLE 25.

DISEASED CARCASES EXAMINED, REJECTED AND DESTROYED FOR DISEASES, ETC., OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Carcases.

BEEF.		MUTTON.		VEAL.		PORK.	
Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Septicæmia	2	Congested	46	Immature...	41	Peritonitis	4
Staggers	1	Œdematous	40	Congested...	7	Toxæmia	4
...	...	Emaciated	7	Jaundico	1	Jaundice	3
...	...	Parasitic	27	Œdematous	8	Pneumonia	3
...	...	Asphyxiated	3	Joint Ill	7	Rachitis	4
...	...	Pyæmia	1	Septicæmia	11	Septicæmia	2
		Pneumonia	3	Pneumonia	2		
		Toxæmia	1	Asphyxiated	1		
		Unsound	1	Unsound	2		
		Bruised	1	Peritonitis	3		
				Emaciated	2		
				Parasitic	4		
				Scour...	1		
	3		130		90		20

TABLE 26.

Tuberculous Carcases Examined and Rejected.

1932	Cows		Heifers		Bulls		Bullocks		Calves		Sheep		Pigs		Fowl	Totals	
	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Examined	Rejected	Rejected	Examined	Rejected
January	16	2	...	...	4	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	19	1	6	55	10
February	15	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	13	2	7	42	12
March	11	1	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	37	3
April	14	3	...	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	39	5
May	16	5	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	42	9
June	10	2	1	...	6	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	16	3	5	42	11
July	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	27	...
August	21	7	3	2	5	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	38	10
September ..	12	...	1	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	32	6
October	22	9	1	1	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	29	5	1	59	17
November ..	20	4	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	25	9	...	51	14
December ..	19	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	39	4	2	66	8
Totals ..	185	37	7	4	59	2	36	4	4	4	...	...	218	33	21	530	105

TABLE 27.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

Kind of Animal.	Number Slaughtered.	Of which were Tuberculous.	Totally Rejected	Extent of the Tubercular Process in Partially Rejected Carcases.													
					Thorax.			Abdomen.									
				Heads	Lungs	Heart and Pericardium	Serous Membranes	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Uteri	Serous Membranes	Bones	Testicles	Udders	Parts of Carcases in lbs.
Cows	873	185	37	88	148	—	43	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3958
Heifers	96	7	4	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25
Bulls	1083	59	2	46	54	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	550
Bullocks	5176	36	4	22	32	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	249
Calves	1165	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	6769	218	33	182	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15162	509	84	340	422	—	55	1	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4782

TABLE 28.

Fish, Rabbits, Etc., Examined, Rejected and Destroyed.

Fish																		
Tins	Bags	Boxes	Lbs.	Rabbits	Tins of Meat	Turkeys	Fowl	Boxes of Pears	Boxes of Plums	Crates of Greengages	Chips of Strawberries	Grapes, lbs.	Potatoes, cwts.	Tins of Vegetables	Tins of Tongue	Tins of Fruit	Tins of Liver	Tins of Milk
1	3	40	142	479	10	32	19	24	16	6	34	20½	61	8	1	22	45	3

Number of Visits to Inspect Food.

Fish Shops	857
Provision Shops	1135
Butchers' Shops	2018
Private Slaughterhouses	46
Meat Market	173
Fish Market	255
Railway Station	283
	4767

Carcases, Etc., Sent for Utilization.

	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*
January	5	16	2
February	6	5	0
March	6	3	1
April	5	14	3
May	5	15	2
June	3	2	2
July	3	16	1
August	6	6	0
September..	6	1	3
October	9	6	1
November..	8	8	3
December	7	19	2
Total	74	16	0

E. J. BURNDRED,

Veterinary and Chief Meat Inspector.

ICE CREAM.

There are 132 ice-eream preparing premises in Blaekburn, to whieh 580 visits were paid during the year. Cleansing and whitewashing has been carried out at 98 of the premises, and in 32 instanees the existing sanitary eonditions were otherwise improved upon.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The Publie Analyst is Professor W. H. Roberts, M.Se., F.I.C. Samples taken under the above Aets are submitted to him for examination at the Publie Health Laboratory, Liverpool.

The number of samples examined during 1932 was 448. Thirteen, or 2·9%, of the total proved on examination to be adulterated, or not up to standard.

TABLE 29.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

	Samples Taken.		Samples Genuine.		Samples Adulterated.	
	Formal.	Inform'l	Formal.	Inform'l	Formal.	Inform'l
Milk	87	130	80	125	7	5
Graded Milk	16	69	16	69	–	–
Cream	–	5	–	5	–	–
Butter	–	15	–	15	–	–
Margarine	–	10	–	10	–	–
Tea	–	9	–	9	–	–
Sugar	–	1	–	1	–	–
Coffee	–	7	–	7	–	–
Cocoa	–	7	–	7	–	–
Cheese	–	4	–	4	–	–
Lard	–	2	–	2	–	–
Rice	–	4	–	4	–	–
Jam	–	10	–	10	–	–
Baking Powder	–	5	–	5	–	–
Custard Powder	–	6	–			
Egg Powder	–	5	–	6	–	–
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Sweetened)	–	5	–	5	–	–
Condensed Full Cream Milk (Unsweetened)	–	8	–	5	–	–
Condensed Machine Skimmed Milk (Sweetened)	–	8	–	8	–	–
Tinned Fruit Salad	–	6	–	5	–	1
,, Pineapple	–	2	–	2	–	–
,, Peaches	–	6	–	6	–	–
,, Pears	–	4	–	4	–	–
,, Plums	–	1	–	1	–	–
,, Apricots	–	1	–	1	–	–
Self-Raising Flour	–	1	–	1	–	–
Oatmeal	–	1	–	1	–	–
Ice Cream	–	6	–	6	–	–
Phenol Mixture	–	1	–	1	–	–
Bread	–	1	–	1	–	–
Vinegar	–	1	–	1	–	–
Castor Oil	–	1	–	1	–	–
Olive Oil	–	1	–	1	–	–
Lemon Cheese	–	1	–	1	–	–
Jelly	–	1	–	1	–	–
Totals	103	345	96	339	7	6

TABLE 30.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.—ACTION TAKEN IN REGARD TO ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

Articles Purchased.	Number Analysed	Number Genuine	Number Adul'rated	Number of Sample	Formal	Informal	Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.
Milk	302	290	12	127		Yes	9% deficient in Milk Fat	Formal samples taken and found genuine;
				138	Yes		6% ,, ...	Case dismissed, the Bench satisfied that the milk was sold as given by the cows.
				158	Yes		10% ,, ...	Sold under a warranty. See Nos. 188, 189 & 190
				188	Yes		Deficient in Milk Fat & Non-Fatty Solids	Fined £1 0-0 ... ... } The
				189	Yes		12% deficient in Milk Fat	,, £5-0-0 ... ... } same
				190	Yes		11% ,, ...	,, £1-0-0 and £1-0-0 Analyst Fee } Vendor
				203		Yes	13% ,, ...	See No. 214.
				214	Yes		11% ,, ...	Fined 5s. 0d.
				256		Yes	13% ,, ...	Formal samples taken and found genuine.
				440	Yes		11% ,, ...	Fined 40/- and £1 Analyst Fee
				442		Yes	10% ,, ...	Formal samples taken and found genuine:
				40		Yes	13% of added Water	Formal samples taken and found genuine:
Tinned Fruit Salad	6	5	1	198		Yes	160 parts of Tin per million	Sold under a warranty. Warning Letter.

TABLE 31.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVE, &c. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 & 1927.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples Free	No. Containing Preservative	Where examination of preservative has been made and none found the fact is indicated by a x. All results are expressed in parts per million.							
				Sulphur Dioxide	Benzoic Acid	Borates	Salicylic Acid	H'drogen Peroxide	Formalde-hyde	Fluorides	Sodium Nitrite
Milk	302	302	—			x			x		
Butter	15	15	—			x				x	
Margarine	10	10	—			x				x	
Jam	10	8	1	40	x	x	x				
,,	—	—	1	20	x	x	x				
Sugar	1	1	—	x							
Custard Powder	6	6	—	x							
Condensed Milk	21	21	—			x					
Tinned Cream	5	5	—			x					
Lemon Cheese and Curd	1	1	—	x	x	x	x				
Ice Cream	6	6	—	x		x					
Jelly	1	1	—	50							

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Ten samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Of these, 4 conformed with the statutory statement, and 6 failed to do so. The vendors of the latter samples were informed of the difference between the actual composition and the composition as defined in the statutory statement, and the deficiency or excess was pointed out.

The appended Table gives particulars of work done under the Act :—

TABLE 32.

Article.	Formal	Informal	According to Statutory Statement	Not According to Statutory Statement	Action Taken.
H.Y. Nuts		1	1		
Perfection Laying Meal... ...		1		1	
Cotton Seed Meal ..		1	1		
Ceros Flake Maize ..		1	1		
Meat and Bone Meal .	1	1		2	Reported to the Ministry.
Meat Meal...	1			1	Do.
Linseed Meal	1			1	Do.
Sussex Ground Oats...	1	1	1	1	Do.

SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

One milk vendor fined 40/- for bottling milk in the street in his milk float.

One milk vendor fined 51/- for selling milk out of an unlabelled can.

One milk vendor fined 20/- for not having his name and address on motor car when selling milk.

One milk vendor fined 5/- for selling milk without being registered.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Every endeavour has been made to give publicity to the provisions of the above Act.

Notices, setting out shortly and concisely the provisions of the Act, have been distributed to all traders concerned. Five hundred and ninety-nine visits were made to premises following the distribution of these notices, and personal warnings given by the Inspector in many instances. Prosecutions were instituted in 18 cases, and fines were inflicted varying from five shillings to twenty shillings.

PART IV.

Prevalence of,

and

Control over,

Infectious Disease.

TABLE 33.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Notifiable Disease.		Cases notified in whole District.													Total cases notified in each Locality.												Total cases removed to Corporation Hospital	Total Deaths in the Borough
		At all Ages	At Ages—Years.												St. Stephen's	Trinity	St. Michael's	St. John's	St. Silas'	St. Paul's	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	St. Matthew's	St. Thomas'	Park	St. Luke's	St. Mark's	St. Andrew's		
			Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards															
Small-pox		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cholera		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...		95	–	3	3	4	7	39	18	8	9	2	–	–	2	11	5	7	6	2	7	2	6	9	8	16	5	3	8	91	7
Erysipelas...		42	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	10	7	8	7	4	2	–	1	3	1	1	2	–	10	5	4	3	5	6	1
Scarlet Fever		232	–	2	10	17	26	119	47	9	2	–	–	–	–	24	26	13	7	6	22	11	8	17	17	17	9	16	39	189	1
Typhus Fever		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever		9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	9	–
Puerperal Fever		4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia		13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	–	1	2	1	–
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...		12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	4	–
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	19	17	16	6	2	6	3	4	3	5	4	6	4	4	7	8	3	2	7	72	43
	F	50	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	25	6	2	5	1	8	3	3	2	2	3	2	6	4	1	5	3	4	4	39	36
Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	14	–	–	–	–	2	6	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	7
	F	19	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	2	1	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	12
Poliomyelitis		1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...		10	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	2	–	8
Dysentery...		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaria		2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia		176	7	8	6	3	10	23	9	14	40	14	10	16	16	19	14	18	8	4	12	8	10	11	26	8	11	18	9	–	89
*Diarrhœa		3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	8
Totals		749	23	15	19	24	45	194	84	57	128	56	39	37	28	80	57	50	33	26	55	41	43	51	75	71	38	50	79	412	214

* Notifiable from July 1st to October 31st only.

TABLE 34.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES NOTIFIED.

	Under One Year		1—2 Years		2—3 Years		3—4 Years		4—5 Years		5—10 Years		10—15 Years		15—20 Years		20—35 Years		35—45 Years		45—65 Years		Over 65 Years		Total		Totals 1929		Totals 1930		Totals 1931	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	2	6	4	8	9	13	13	48	71	19	28	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	135	374	387	139	203	37	44
Diphtheria	..	..	3	..	2	1	4	..	2	5	17	22	10	8	2	6	1	8	..	2	..	..	1	1	42	53	82	115	58	75	27	30
Erysipelas	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	3	7	9	6	5	2	21	21	25	32	24	32	18	18
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	6	3	3	4	3	2	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4	.	.	.	..	..	..	.	4	.	9	..	7	..	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	16	..	16	..	21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	8	10	11	6	1
Pneumonia Ac. Primary	5	2	6	2	3	3	2	1	7	3	17	6	7	2	9	5	25	15	8	6	16	10	9	7	114	62	165	140	95	66	166	124
Tuberculosis—Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	9	19	25	17	6	22	7	2	1	66	50	64	61	83	70	88	72
do. Other Forms.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	1	2	2	4	1	7	2	2	..	1	..	..	14	19	16	14	21	17	27	23
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	6	1	4	..	2	3	3
Diarrhœa	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4	3	2	..	3
TOTALS	13	10	9	6	11	8	14	10	24	21	90	104	40	43	22	35	50	78	30	24	48	27	17	11	368	377	737	795	437	504	374	346

TABLE 35.

Infectious Diseases.

CASE INCIDENCE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.

	St. Stephen's	Trinity	St. Michael's	St. John's	St. Silas	St. Paul's	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	St. Matthew's	St. Thomas	Park	St. Luke's	St. Mark's	St. Andrew's
Scarlet Fever	1·82	3·25	1·51	1·08	0·66	2·47	1·77	1·55	1·99	1·51	1·88	1·23	1·61	3·63
Diphtheria	0·83	0·62	0·81	0·92	0·22	0·78	0·32	1·16	1·05	0·71	1·77	0·68	0·30	0·74
Erysipelas	0·30	0·25	0·00	0·15	0·33	0·11	0·32	0·38	0·00	0·89	0·55	0·54	0·30	0·46
Enteric Fever	0·07	0·00	0·23	0·00	0.22	0·11	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·22	0·00	0·00	0·00
Puerperal Fever	0.00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·22	0·00	0·00	0·09
Puerperal Pyrexia	0·07	0·00	0·11	0·30	0·00	0·00	0·32	0·00	0·11	0·08	0·22	0·00	0·10	0·18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0·15	0·12	0·00	0·15	0·00	0·22	0·16	0·38	0·00	0·08	0·11	0·00	0·00	0·09
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1·44	1·75	2·10	1·23	0·44	1·35	1·28	1·94	1·28	2·32	0·88	1·50	1·81	0·83
Tuberculosis—Lungs	1·06	0·75	0·81	0·77	0·77	0·78	1·29	1·94	0·93	0·71	1·44	0·82	0·60	1·02
do. Other Forms	0·30	0·37	0·11	0·00	0·11	0·22	0·96	0·77	0·23	0·26	0·33	0·27	0·10	0·09
Encephalitis Lethargica	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·30	0·00	0·11	0·16	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·22	0·00	0·10	0·18
Diarrhœa	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·13	0·10	0·00

TABLE 36.

SHEWING NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1913 TO 1932.

Disease.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	10	34	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	76	62	39	52	50	57	30	69	45	52	35	62	67	81	99	124	197	133	57	95
Erysipelas	90	97	69	66	40	52	38	59	47	54	52	45	39	44	66	42	57	56	36	42
Scarlet Fever	268	704	460	153	96	150	136	181	211	231	216	70	304	218	125	121	761	342	81	232
Enteric Fever	31	31	44	14	13	13	3	5	2	5	3	3	2	9	2	1	6	7	2	9
Puerperal Fever	8	10	5	5	3	5	5	12	15	7	12	10	13	11	7	10	9	7	7	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	19	9	16	16	21	13
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1
Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	230	212	213	154	131	176	124	88	150	145	176	150	169	132	111	106	125	153	160	116
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	104	60	88	49	47	54	47	38	71	70	102	63	71	44	40	36	30	38	50	33
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	15	19	15	7	15	18	22	24	22	15	17	25	19	19	17	13	21	7	12
*Measles	...	...	...	1081	1938	1560	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	10	32	5	9	8	7	5	2	6	10
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	1	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	18	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	158	176	275	349	358	242	149	256	222	305	161	290	176
†Diarrhœa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	2	4	21	12	1	1	6	5	3	3
*Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	257	...	...	...
Totals	808	1191	937	1592	2325	2083	689	654	782	865	974	816	959	750	759	751	1823	950	721	749

* No longer notifiable. † Notifiable from July 1st to October 31st.

TABLE 37.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	Incidence Rate per 1000 of Population					Death Rate per 1000 of Population					Housing Conditions												
														1932			1931			1930			1929			1928		
				1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1—3 rooms	4—5 rooms	over 5 rooms	1—3 rooms	4—5 rooms	over 5 rooms	1—3 rooms	4—5 rooms	over 5 rooms	1—3 rooms	4—5 rooms	over 5 rooms	1—3 rooms	4—5 rooms	over 5 rooms
Small Pox	..	..	..	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·26	0·07	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	6	..	9	1
Scarlet Fever	232	189	1	1·89	0·65	2·72	6·07	0·96	0·008	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	10	164	58	4	46	31	10	195	137	26	596	139	6	87	28
Diphtheria	95	91	7	0·77	0·46	1·06	1·57	0·99	0·05	0·01	0·07	0·14	0·11	3	66	26	6	38	13	5	83	45	13	140	38	3	98	23
Enteric Fever	9	9	..	0·07	0·01	0·05	0·04	0·008	0·00	0·008	0·01	0·00	0·00	..	6	3	..	..	2	..	2	5	..	3	3	..	1	..
Puerperal Fever	4	1	1	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·07	0·07	0·008	0·008	0·00	0·01	0·008	..	2	*2	..	4	3	..	*5	2	..	7	2	..	9	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	1	..	0·10	0·16	0·12	0·12	0·07	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·007	0·00	..	9	*4	1	15	5	..	*7	9	..	12	4	..	9	..
Pneumonia																												
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal	176	..	89	1·44	2·34	1·28	2·43	1·77	0·72	1·12	1·14	1·60	1·21	16	117	*43	11	226	53	23	118	20	7	226	72	7	152	63
Erysipelas	42	6	1	0·34	0·29	0·41	0·45	0·33	0·008	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·00	..	26	*16	4	20	12	1	36	19	3	42	12	1	27	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	4	..	0·09	0·05	0·16	0·10	0·13	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	1	10	*1	..	6	1	2	*13	6	..	10	3	..	16	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	10	..	8	0·08	0·04	0·01	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·10	0·04	0·01	0·04	..	6	4	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	6	1
Tuberculosis–Pulmonary																												
Males	66	72	43	0·54	0·71	0·65	0·51	0·41	0·35	0·47	0·89	0·47	0·28	5	48	13	8	69	11	2	52	29	2	32	30	6	33	13
Females	50	39	36	0·40	0·58	0·55	0·48	0·43	0·29	0·31	0·79	0·43	0·37	2	39	9	6	59	7	3	47	20	1	44	16	..	41	13
Total	116	111	79	0·94	1·29	1·20	0·99	0·84	0·64	0·78	0·84	0·90	0·65	7	87	22	14	128	18	5	99	49	3	76	46	6	74	26
Non-Pulmonary :																												
Males	14	..	7	0·11	0·22	0·16	0·12	0·15	0·05	0·08	0·17	0·04	0·08	1	9	4	2	18	7	1	10	10	..	10	6	..	14	5
Females	19	..	12	0·15	0·18	0·13	0·11	0·13	0·09	0·05	0·11	0·06	0·08	2	12	5	3	20	..	..	9	8	..	10	4	..	8	9
Total	33	..	19	0·27	0·40	0·30	0·23	0·28	0·15	0·14	0·14	0·10	0·16	3	21	9	5	38	7	1	19	18	..	20	10	..	22	14
Diarrhœa	3	..	8	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·007	0·06	0·10	0·07	0·06	0·06	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	6	..	..	1	..
Total	745	412	213	6·09	5·81	7·50	12·48	5·64	1·74	2·33	2·35	2·90	2·26	40	516	189	47	527	146	48	581	312	52	1175	437	23	511	172

* 5 Cases of Pneumonia from outside the Borough.
1 Case of Puerperal Pyrexia from outside the Borough.
2 Cases of Enceph. Lethargica from outside the Borough.
2 Cases of Puerperal Fever from outside the Borough.
5 Cases of Erysipelas from outside the Borough.
1 Case Ophthalmia Neonatorum from outside the Borough.

TABLE 38

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—ROOM SPACE IN RELATION TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES INCIDENCE.

Disease.	1932								1931								1930							
	Admitted to Hospital.				*Remaining at Home.*				*Admitted to Hospital.*				*Remaining at Home.*				*Admitted to Hospital.*				*Remaining at Home.*			
	No. of persons per room				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*			
	Less than one	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*
Scarlet Fever	3	104	82	189	7	33	3	43	12	43	9	64	10	7	..	17	75	154	56	285	25	32	..	57
Diphtheria	2	50	39	91	2	2	..	4	13	23	14	50	6	1	..	7	16	66	43	125	5	2	1	8
Enteric Fever.....	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	3	1	..	4
TOTAL	5	160	124	289	9	35	3	47	26	66	23	115	17	8	..	25	92	222	99	413	33	35	1	69

Disease.	1929								1928							
	Admitted to Hospital.				*Remaining at Home.*				*Admitted to Hospital.*				*Remaining at Home.*			
	No. of persons per room				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*				*No. of persons per room*			
	Less than one	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than 2*	*Total.*	*Less than one*	*1—2*	*More than two*	*Total*
Scarlet Fever	12	287	335	634	18	91	18	127	7	60	37	104	3	12	2	17
Diphtheria	10	94	71	175	2	13	7	22	4	48	59	111	3	9	1	13
Enteric Fever.....	..	3	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	22	384	407	813	20	106	25	151	11	109	96	216	6	21	3	30

SCARLET FEVER.

During 1932, 232 cases of scarlet fever were notified, an incidence of 1·89 cases per 1,000 living. One hundred and eighty-nine cases, or 81·4% of those notified, were removed to the Hospital.

Although the majority of cases were mild, many were of a more severe type than has been the case in Blackburn during the past five years. In several instances the disease was associated with severe toxæmia and a marked tendency to complications. Only one case terminated fatally, a case mortality rate of 0·43%.

As in 1931 the heaviest incidence was noted amongst the 5–15 group, where 126 cases, or 54·3% of the total notified, occurred.

The Dick Test and active immunisation have not been employed by the Health Department.

Scarlet fever anti-toxin is supplied free of charge to practitioners desirous of passively immunising immediate contacts of the disease.

Five " return " cases were brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year.

Four cases developed a secondary attack during their stay in Hospital.

TABLE 39.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year.	Cases Notified in Blackburn.	Attack Rate per 100,000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified.	All Cases Admitted to Hospital.		
					No. Admitted	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated.
1905	1578	1188·7	76	4·81	1107	52	4·60
1906	849	635·5	33	3·88	625	27	4·30
1907	544	479·0	21	3·86	381	12	3·10
1908	595	439·8	20	3·36	434	18	4·10
1909	1013	744·1	53	5·23	760	39	5·10
1910	795	580·3	27	3·39	538	17	3·10
1911	343	248·9	10	2·91	241	5	2·00
1912	116	87·1	3	2·59	78	2	2·50
1913	268	200·8	1	0·37	199	2	1·01
1914	704	524·1	10	1·40	560	6	1·07
1915	460	341·5	6	1·30	360	5	1·40
1916	153	116·1	4	2·60	101	2	1·90
1917	96	76·0	2	2·08	68	1	1·50
1918	150	120·1	2	1·30	122	2	1·60
1919	136	103·6	2	1·47	105	2	1·90
1920	181	120·9	3	1·60	164	3	2·40
1921	211	163·0	1	0·40	162	1	0·60
1922	231	178·5	2	0·80	186	2	0·80
1923	216	167·4	0	0·00	181	0	0·00
1924	70	54·2	1	1·43	62	1	1·60
1925	304	239·5	3	0·98	274	3	1·10
1926	218	175·2	1	0·46	192	1	0·53
1927	125	100·4	1	0·80	116	1	0·86
1928	121	96·7	0	0·00	104	0	0·00
1929	761	607·3	2	0·26	634	1	0·15
1930	342	272·1	0	0·00	285	0	0·00
1931	81	65·3	0	0·00	64	1	1·56
1932	232	189·8	1	0·43	189	1	0·52

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 95 eases of diphtheria were notified, a figure equivalent to an attaek rate of 0·77 per 1,000 of population. There were seven deaths, giving a mortality rate of 7·36 per 100 cases notified.

Fifty-seven, or 60·0%, of the eases oeeurred in the 5—15 age group.

Ninety-one eases, or 95·9% of the total notified, were removed to Hospital.

The disease was of rather severe type.

TABLE 40.

DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Cases Notified in Blackburn.	Attack Rate per 100,000 of population.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases notified.	All Cases Admitted to Hospital.		
					No. Admitted	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated.
1905	157	118·2	33	21·0	4	0	*Nil.*
1906	166	124·2	26	15·7	56	5	8·9
1907	150	111·5	17	11·3	63	5	7·9
1908	100	73·9	12	12·0	39	0	*Nil.*
1909	102	74·9	18	17·6	29	5	17·2
1910	96	70·0	22	22·9	42	9	21·4
1911	107	77·6	28	26·1	54	9	16·6
1912	55	41·3	9	16·4	36	5	13·9
1913	76	56·7	7	9·2	55	7	12·7
1914	62	46·1	7	11·3	37	2	5·4
1915	39	28·9	8	20·6	24	3	12·5
1916	52	39·5	9	17·3	32	3	9·3
1917	50	39·5	8	16·0	41	4	9·9
1918	57	45·6	11	19·3	56	4	7·1
1919	30	22·8	3	10·0	24	1	4·1
1920	69	49·3	10	14·5	59	7	13·2
1921	45	34·8	6	13·4	27	3	11·0
1922	52	40·1	7	13·4	38	6	13·0
1923	35	27·1	1	2·8	32	1	3·1
1924	62	48·0	3	4·8	48	2	4·1
1925	67	52·8	8	11·9	58	6	7·7
1926	81	65·0	8	9·9	73	8	9·3
1927	99	79·5	11	11·1	106	12	11·3
1928	124	99·1	14	11·2	111	7	6·3
1929	197	157·2	18	9·1	175	16	9·2
1930	133	106·0	9	6·7	125	12	9·6
1931	57	46·0	2	3·5	50	3	6·00
1932	95	77·7	7	7·3	91	9*	9·8

* Two of these deaths were in respect of persons admitted as diphtheria, but who were actually suffering from streptococcal tonsillitis and streptococcal septicæmia and pneumonia respectively.

SUPPLY OF ANTITOXIN TO PRACTITIONERS.

A supply of antitoxin for the use of practitioners is kept at the Health Office. A further quantity is kept at the Police Office, to which practitioners apply when the Health Office is closed.

During the year 532,000 units of anti-toxin have been issued to practitioners in the area.

Practitioners are advised to administer prophylactic doses of anti-toxin to immediate contacts of cases of diphtheria. On request anti-toxin is supplied free for this purpose.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

The work of diphtheria prophylaxis, inaugurated in 1929, has continued throughout the year. Three sessions have been held each week at Victoria Street, 460 cases have attended, and 181 persons were in attendance at the end of the year. Of 404 persons who completed the full course of treatment during the year and reattended for final test and reading, 40, or 9·9%, were still positive.

During 1932 a fresh form of propaganda was adopted, the response to which has been most satisfactory.

The method adopted has been to visit several of the schools in the town and discuss the prophylactic inoculation against diphtheria with the headmasters. A supply of circulars, in the form of consent slips, is next sent to the schools and distributed to the scholars, who take them home for parental perusal. The child either obtains, or does not, the consent of the parent, who signs the form, and returns it to the headmaster or mistress. When all the forms have been returned an appointment is made at the school and the inoculations carried out. On no occasion was there any complaint about the child being " seriously ill," and it has been gratifying to see the look of amazement on the faces of those parents who were present on discovering their child had been " done " and not even felt the prick.

The best thanks of the Department are due to the headmasters, mistresses and teachers for their co-operation and valuable assistance, without which the task would have been impossible. Of the consent forms given out approximately forty per cent. (40%) were returned in favour of inoculation. Whereas this result is satisfactory, it still falls short of the ideal, as a minimum of 60% of the school population should be immunised.

TABLE 41.

CHILDREN IMMUNISED IN SCHOOL, 1932.

Age Periods	No. of Complete Courses of T.A.F. given	No. of Cases who failed to complete course	No. of Cases given Posterior Schiek Test	No. of Certificates given	No. of Cases who failed to attend for reading of Schick Test
0— 5 years ...	247	28	88	73	11
5—10 years ...	925	65	369	280	45
10—15 years ...	431	31	272	159	81
15—20 years ...	11	3	15	2	11
20 and Over ...	11	10	27	5	20
Total ...	1625	137	771	519	168

Age Periods	No. of Cases requiring Second Course of T.A.F.	No. of Cases requiring third course of T.A.F.	No. of Cases still under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1932
0— 5 yrs.. .	4	...	156
5—10 yrs.. .	42	2	576
10—15 yrs.. .	31	1	255
15—20 yrs.. .	2	...	...
20 and Over	1	1	7
Total ...	80	4	994

TABLE 42.

CASES ATTENDING THE SCHICK CLINIC AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE.

Age Periods	No. of Complete Courses of T.A.F. given	No. of Cases who failed to complete course	No. of Cases given Posterior Schick Test	No. of Certificates given	No. of Cases who failed to attend for reading of Schick Test
0— 5 years ...	159	28	73	59	11
5—10 years ...	185	65	141	79	47
10—15 years ...	101	31	151	43	83
15—20 years ...	11	3	15	2	11
Over 20 years ...	4	10	24	2	20
Totals ...	460	137	404	185	172

Age Periods	No. of Cases requiring Second Course of T.A.F.	No. of Cases requiring third course of T.A.F.	No. of Cases still under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1932
0— 5 yrs.. .	3	...	82
5—10 yrs.. .	13	2	59
10—15 yrs.. .	24	1	37
15—20 yrs.. .	2	...	...
Over 20 yrs. .	1	1	3
Totals ...	43	4	181

TABLE 43.

SUMMARY OF CASES ATTENDING DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION CLINIC, 1932.

Total Cases Attending Diphtheria Prevention Clinic.	No. of Cases Completing Course and given Certificate of Immunity.	No. of Cases Failing to Complete Full Course.	No. of Cases still under Treatment on Dec. 31st, 1932.
460	185	94	181

ENTERIC FEVER.

Of nine cases of enteric fever notified in the Borough none terminated fatally.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1927.

One hundred and seventy-six cases of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were notified in 1932, compared with 290 in 1931. Seventeen of these cases terminated fatally, which represents a case mortality of 9·66% compared with 14·1% in 1931.

MEASLES.

This disease is not notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

Sixty-five cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department by parents and teachers. The cases notified in previous years were : 447 in 1931 ; 1,976 in 1930 ; 242 in 1929 ; 67 in 1928 ; 1,272 in 1927 ; and 619 in 1926.

No deaths from measles occurred during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease is not notifiable. Such cases as were brought to the notice of the Health Department were ascertained through the agency of teachers, school attendance officers, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. The number of cases (267) was higher than in 1931, when 178 cases were notified ; 9 deaths occurred from this cause, a case mortality rate of 3·37%, compared with 8·42% in 1931.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease is voluntarily notifiable in Blackburn between July 1st and October 31st of each year, notification being required in respect of children under two years of age. Only three cases were notified during the year.

Diarrhœa was certified as the cause of 8 deaths.

Three of the deaths were in respect of infants under one year of age ; two were in the 1—2 age group.

The death rate per 1,000 births for the age group under two years was 3·24 ; the corresponding figure in 1931 was 6·4, and in 1930 5·6.

CHICKEN-POX.

During 1932 436 cases were notified by parents, school teachers, etc., compared with 271 cases notified in 1931, and 564 cases in 1930.

ANTHRAX.

No cases of human anthrax occurred in Blackburn during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

During 1932 ten cases were notified as encephalitis lethargica. Eight cases were certified as having died from encephalitis lethargica during the year.

In addition 3 cases living outside the Borough died in local hospitals.

No special arrangements exist for the after-care of cases of encephalitis lethargica, although accommodation is available at Queen's Park Hospital for this class of case.

OTHER NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Full use is made of information received from teachers and school attendance officers respecting the occurrence of cases of measles and whooping-cough, etc. These cases are followed up and investigated by the District Sanitary Inspectors, who submit investigation reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was fairly prevalent during the first and last quarters of the year and accounted for 31 deaths, a figure equivalent to 0·25 deaths per 1,000 population.

TABLE 44.

VACCINATION RETURNS, 1932.

Month	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Exempted	Died Unvaccinated	Vaccination Postponed	Removed not traced	Removed traced	Unaccounted for	Insusceptable
January	127	47	70	6	—	—	2	4	—
February	139	53	67	15	—	—	—	2	—
March	137	42	80	11	1	—	1	3	—
April	166	52	94	9	—	2	2	5	1
May	142	46	83	6	1	—	1	5	—
June	158	46	94	8	1	1	1	7	—
July	133	36	82	7	2	—	—	5	1
August	170	34	105	8	—	1	—	22	—
September	126	25	78	6	1	—	—	15	1
October	131	19	70	4	—	—	—	38	—
November	100	3	34	8	1	1	—	53	—
December	130	—	29	3	—	—	—	98	—
TOTALS	1659	403	886	91	7	5	7	257	3

From the above Table it will be noted that of 1,659 children born during the year only 403, or 24·2%, were successfully vaccinated, and exemptions were successfully claimed in respect of 886 children, or 53·4% of those born.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-Pox were notified during the year and, in consequence, no action was necessary under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations.

CORPORATION HOSPITAL.

There are 124 beds at the Corporation Hospital, allotted as follows :—

Searlet Fever	30 beds
Diphtheria	16 beds
Tubereulosis	64 beds
Other Infectious Diseases	14 beds

TABLE 45.

Corporation Hospital.

	Patients remaining in Hospital on January 1st, 1932.			*Patients admitted and Discharged in 1932.*			*Patients remaining in Hospital on December 31st, 1932*			*Analysis of all cases admitted in 1932 whether discharged or not during the year.*					*Average number of beds occupied during 1932*	*Cases removed expressed as a percentage of total notified*
	Total	*Recover'd*	*Died*	*Total*	*Recovered*	*Died*	*Total*	*Recovered*	*Died*	*Total*	*Recovered*	*Died*	*Case Mortality %*	*Av. No of days in Hosp'l*		
Tuberculosis	53	41	10	82	66	16	31	17	4	111	83	20	17·69	121·33	36·89	0·0
INFECTIOUS DISEASES																
Scarlet Fever ..	14	14	—	146	145	1	61	61	—	207	206	1	0·48	31·57	17·9	81·4
Diphtheria .. .	7	7	—	81	70	11	27	27	—	108	97	11	10·18	33·77	9·9	95·7
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	12	11	1	1	1	—	13	12	1	7·69	39·12	1·4	100·0
Measles .. .	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	0·00	23·60	0·8	—
Erysipelas .. .	1	1	—	6	4	2	1	1	—	7	5	2	28·57	17·85	0·3	0·1
Chicken Pox .	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	0·00	19·25	0·2	—
Other Diseases .	1	1	—	19	18	1	—	—	—	19	18	1	5·26	18·22	0·9	—
Puerperal Fever ..	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	0·00	6·00	0·03	25·0
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	0·00	6·00	0·01	7·7
TOTALS	23	23	—	283	267	16	90	90	—	373	357	16	4·28	33·11	33·83	—

SCARLET FEVER.

Two hundred and seven cases of scarlet fever were admitted to the Hospital during the year, of which one terminated fatally. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 0·48%.

Anti-toxin is administered to all cases of scarlet fever admitted on or before the 3rd day of disease, and patients are no longer detained in hospital until desquamation ceases, provided always that no discharges or septic sores are present.

The following Table gives the ages and sexes of the patients admitted :—

TABLE 46.

Ages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Totals.*	*Deaths.*
0— 1 years .	—	1	1	—
1— 2 ,, ..	—	2	2	—
2— 3 ,, ..	8	2	10	—
3— 4 ,, ..	6	6	12	—
4— 5 ,, ..	13	11	24	—
5—10 ,, ..	39	64	103	1
10—15 ,, ..	14	22	36	—
15—25 ,, ..	5	9	14	—
25—35 ,, ..	1	2	3	—
35—45 ,, ..	—	2	2	—
45 and over ..	—	—	—	—
Total, 1932 ..	86	121	207	1
Total, 1931 ..	31	51	82	1
Total, 1930 ..	131	176	307	1
Total, 1929 ..	313	344	657	2
Total, 1928 ..	65	51	116	—

The following Table shows the percentage of Scarlet Fever removals in Wards, 1932 :—

TABLE 47.

Ward.	1931 *Percentage*	1932 *Percentage.*
St. Stephen's	100·0	87·5
Trinity	100·0	100·0
St. Michael's	100·0	100·0
St. John's	77·7	85·7
St. Silas's	38·4	66·6
St. Paul's	66·6	81·8
St. Peter's	50·0	81·8
St. Mary's	100·0	100·0
St. Matthew's	100·0	76·4
St. Thomas's	60·0	82·3
Park	50·0	88·2
St. Luke's	100·0	100·0
St. Mark's	100·0	75·0
St. Andrew's	66·6	53·6
TOTAL	79·0	81·4

Monthly Admissions of Scarlet Fever Cases to the Corporation Hospital during 1932 :—

TABLE 48.

Month.	1931. *Cases Notified.*	1931. *Cases Removed.*	1931. *Percentage of Removals.*	1932. *Cases Notified.*	1932. *Cases Removed.*	1932. *Percentage of Removals.*
January	2	1	50·0	5	5	100·0
February	6	4	66·6	10	8	80·0
March	2	1	50·0	7	7	100·0
April	3	1	33.3	11	10	90·9
May	3	2	66·6	7	7	100·0
June	11	8	72·7	12	10	83·3
July	10	8	80·0	10	8	80·0
August	5	4	80·0	4	4	100·0
September	13	12	92·3	14	10	71·4
October	5	4	80·0	25	21	84·0
November	13	11	84·6	54	43	79·6
December	8	8	100·0	73	56	76·7
TOTAL	81	64	79·0	232	189	81·4

Cases of scarlet fever are removed to Hospital on request by the general practitioner in charge of the case. Such request is invariably reserved for cases where home isolation or nursing presents difficulty.

DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and eight cases, of which seventeen were from outside the Borough, were admitted to Hospital during 1932.

Fourteen of these cases proved not to be diphtheria, but were suffering from the undermentioned conditions :—

Scarlet Fever	3
Tonsillitis	11
Streptococcal Septicæmia	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2
No appreciable disease	1
Vincent's Angina	1
Tuberculous Laryngitis...	1
	20

The following is an analysis of the cases admitted as diphtheria :—

TABLE 49.

Age Groups (Years)	Day of Disease on Admission								Types of Diphtheria						Complications							Sent Into Hospital as Diphtheria but Proved to be							Tracheotomies	Deaths
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7+	Tonsillar	Laryngeal	Nasal	Naso Pharyngeal	Faucio Laryngeal	Tracheal	Cardiac Irregularity	Adenitis	Ocular Paresis	Palatal Paresis	Myocarditis	Otorrhoea	Pneumonia	Vincent's Angina	Tonsilitis	Streptococcal Toxæmia	Scarlet Fever	Broncho-Pneumonia	N. A. D.	Tubercular Laryngitis		
M. ... 0—5 ...	–	3	2	4	–	1	–	–	2	5	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1		–	–	–		–	–	–	1
F. ...	–	2	3	1	1	–		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	4
M. ... 5—10 ...	2	5	2	1	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	4	–		1	2	1	3	–	1	1	-	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2
F. ...	1	4	6	4	4	3	–	1	17	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
M. ... 10—15—	1	1	2	3	1	–	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
F. ...	1	2	4	1	–	–	–	2	10	–	-	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M. ... 15—20 ...	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
F. ...	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M. ... 20+... ...	–	–	–	1	1	-	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
F. ...	–	1	3	6	2	–	1	3	7	–	..	..	..			-			–	–		1	1	–	–	–	-	1		2
	108								88						31							20							2	12

During the year thirteen cases of laryngeal and tracheal diphtheria were admitted to the Corporation Hospital. Tracheotomy was necessary in two cases, both of which died.

TABLE 50.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

Ages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Totals.*	*Deaths.*
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—
1—2 years	2	—	2	—
2—3 years	3	—	3	—
3— 4 years	2	4	6	1
4— 5 years	2	8	10	3
5—10 years	18	23	41	4
10—15 years	11	10	21	—
15—25 years	3	13	16	1
25—35 years	—	5	5	—
35 years and over	1	3	4	2
TOTALS, 1932	42	66	108	11
TOTALS, 1931	27	29	56	3
TOTALS, 1930	60	81	141	13
TOTALS, 1929	76	111	187	17

The following Table shows the percentage of Diphtheria removals in Wards, 1932 :—

TABLE 51.

Ward.	1931 *Percentage.*	1932 *Percentage.*
St. Stephen's	80·0	100·0
Trinity	100·0	100·0
St. Michael's	33·3	57·1
St. John's	100·0	100·0
St. Silas's	75·0	50·0
St. Paul's	100·0	100·0
St. Peter's	100·0	100·0
St. Mary's	100·0	100·0
St. Matthew's	75·0	100·0
St. Thomas's	71·4	100·0
Park	100·0	100·0
St. Luke's	0·0	100·0
St. Mark's	100·0	100·0
St. Andrew's	100·0	100·0
TOTAL	87·7	95·7

TABLE 52.

The monthly incidence of Diphtheria in Blackburn was :—

Month.	1931. *Cases Notified.*	1931. *Cases Removed.*	1931. *Percentage of Removals.*	1932. *Cases Notified.*	1932. *Cases Removed.*	1932. *Percentage of Removals.*
January	6	5	83·3	6	6	100·0
February ..	5	5	100·0	3	2	66·6
March	2	2	100·0	4	4	100·0
April	7	7	100·0	9	9	100·0
May	1	1	100·0	6	5	83·3
June	3	3	100·0	4	4	100·0
July	8	4	50·0	3	3	100·0
August .. .	9	9	100·0	3	3	100·0
September .	2	2	100·0	14	14	100·0
October	3	3	100·0	9	9	100·0
November .	4	2	50·0	16	16	100·0
December ..	7	7	100·0	18	16	88·8
TOTAL ..	57	50	87·7	95	91	95·7

TABLE 53.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Age Period.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Deaths.*
Under 10 years	—	—	—	—
10—15 years..	1	3	4	—
15—25 years.. .. .	2	2	4	1
25—35 years.. .. .	1	3	4	—
35—45 years..	—	—	—	—
45 and upwards .. .	—	1	1	—
TOTAL..	4	9	13	1

OTHER DISEASES.

TABLE 54.

AGE PERIODS.

Disease.	0—1		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45 & up		Total	Deaths
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Whooping Cough ..	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Measles	–	–	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
Puerperal Fever ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	–	2	–	-	–	–	–	–	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	-	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Erysipelas	1	–	–	–	–	–	-	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	7	2
Chickenpox	–	–	–	–	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	–	-	-	-	–	4	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1
Meningitis .. .							2										2	
No Disease	1	3	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	-	–	–	-	–	4	–
Other Diseases .	–	–	–	–	-	–	1	–	-	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–
	4	5	2	1	3	4	7	4	2	8	1	–	1	1	1	1	45	3

Selected and complicated cases of measles and whooping cough are admitted to the Corporation Hospital. Such admissions have been made possible by the recent addition of extra cubicles to Ward III.

TABLE 55.

OUT OF BOROUGH CASES.

Disease.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Deaths.*
Scarlet Fever..	8	10	18	—
Diphtheria	3	14	17	2
Measles	2	3	5	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	..
No disease	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	13	20	43	3

TABLE 56.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE BLACKBURN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Disease.	*Male.*	*Female*	*Total*	*Deaths*
Scarlet Fever	1	2	3	—
Diphtheria	—	2	2	—
Measles	4	6	10	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	5	11	16	—

ADMISSIONS FROM QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL.

Disease	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Deaths*
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1	—
Diphtheria	1	3	4	—
Chickenpox	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	1	5	6	—

Cases from the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and Queen's Park Hospital are included in the Out-of-the-Borough Table, if the cases were not Blackburn residents.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the Corporation Hospital.

TABLE 57.

Examination and Material.	1932 *Positive*	1932 *Negative*	1932 *Total*	1931 *Total*
For Diphtheria Bacilli :—				
Swabs—				
Private Practitioners	26	234	260	181
Hospital	52	182	234	221
For Tubercle Bacilli :—				
Sputum—				
Private Practitioners	13	78	91	165
Hospital	101	205	306	325
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	36	120	156	427
Examination of Urine, Pus, etc. : —				
Private Practitioners	0	10	10	4
Hospital	0	21	21	9
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	0	8	8	4
Totals	228	858	1086	1336

Examinations at the Public Health Laboratories, Liverpool and Manchester, are contained in Part VIII of the Report.

DISINFECTION.

Number of Rooms Sprayed :—

Tuberculosis	204
Fever	420
Vermin	114
Institutions	78
Schools	37
Others	100

Articles Disinfected by Steam		7808
Number of Articles Destroyed by Consent of Owners		476
Amount of Disinfectant Distributed :—		
Chloros (Gallons)	Schools	206½
	Houses	93
Persons Cleansed at Disinfection Station		33
Cleansings		234
Library Books Fumigated		199
Private Books Fumigated		30
School Books Fumigated		4

CLEANSING OF PERSONS.

During 1932, 33 persons were dealt with at the Throstle Street Disinfecting and Cleansing Station. The conditions for which baths were given were as under :—

Verminous Conditions	1
Scabies	32

Thirty of the persons dealt with were referred from the School Medical Department. The total number of baths given was 234.

PART V.

Prevalence of,
and
Control over,
Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence and Mortality.

During the year 144 eases of Tuberculosis, 112 Pulmonary and 32 Non-Pulmonary, were notified. In 1931 the notifications numbered 210 ; in 1930, 191 ; in 1929, 155 ; in 1928. 142 ; in 1927, 151 ; in 1926, 176 ; and in 1925, 240. Thc notifieation of Tubereulosis in the area has been fairly satisfactory and there have been no cases of wilful negleet or refusal to notify.

The number of deaths in 1932 from all forms of Tuberculosis was 98 ; Pulmonary Tubereulosis eaused 79 deaths, and Non-Pulmonary Tubereulosis 19. Twenty-two, or 22·44%, of the deaths from Tubereulosis were in respeet of eases which had not been notified during life.

Records of Previous Years.

Deaths from Tuberculosis	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Pulmonary	79	97	105	114	82	96	106	90
Non-Pulmonary	19	18	18	13	21	14	10	20

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis is equivalent to a rate of 0·79 deaths per 1,000 living.

Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Living Compared with that of England and Wales.

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Blackburn...	...0·79	0·93	0·97	1·01	0·82	0·88	0·93	0·86	0·86	0·96	0·81
England & Wales...	—	0·89	0·89	0·96	0·93	0·97	0·96	1·04	1·06	1·03	1·12

Perusal of the above Table shows that the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis in Blackburn compares favourably with the eorresponding rate for England and Wales.

Of the eases notified during the year 38 died, 32 of the deaths being from Pulmonary, and six from Non-Pulmonary disease.

The appended Table gives the age-groups of the cases notified and of the deaths for the year 1932.

TABLE 58.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1— 5 years	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
5—10 ,, ...	—	1	6	2	—	—	2	—
10—15 ,, ...	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—
15—20 ,, ...	4	9	2	4	1	8	1	1
20—25 ,, ...	10	16	1	3	12	7	1	3
25—35 ,, ...	7	8	—	3	9	6	1	—
35—45 ,, ...	17	6	2	2	6	5	—	1
45—55 ,, ...	16	2	—	1	8	2	—	1
55—65 ,, ...	6	4	—	—	7	5	—	3
65 and upwards	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	61	48	14	18	44	35	7	12

Of cases notified during the year, the attack rate corresponds, in the case of males, to 1·39 per 1,000, and of females, to 1·00 per 1,000.

THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Council has provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Duke Street, where afternoon sessions are held from 2-0 to 5-0 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. For the convenience of those whose occupation prevents attendance at the afternoon consultations a Clinic is held every Tuesday evening, from 7-0 to 9-0 p.m. The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, assisted by the Tuberculosis Nurse and Clerk, attends each session.

Close co-ordination obtains between the Tuberculosis Dispensary on the one hand and other branches of the Health Service, School Medical Department, and private practitioners on the other.

During the year practitioners have referred 175 cases for examination at the Dispensary, and the Tuberculosis Officer has held 236 consultations with practitioners.

Following examination at the Dispensary the majority of insured patients are referred to their panel practitioners for domiciliary treatment. Each quarter, the practitioners are requested to send their patients to the Dispensary, or, alternatively, to furnish the Administrative Tuberculosis Officer with a progress report.

In addition to clinical examination all cases attending the Dispensary for the first time undergo X-Ray examination and bacteriological investigation of the sputum is also performed. During the year 92 sputum examinations were undertaken for private practitioners, and 482 in respect of patients attending the Dispensary.

The Tuberculosis Nurse visits the homes of all notified cases and reports on home conditions and also advises all contacts to attend the Dispensary for examination.

During the year the Nurse made 2,911 home visits, 235 of which were in respect of ex-Service men.

Probably the most important duty of the Tuberculosis Nurse is to supervise home isolation of patients under domiciliary treatment. Unfortunately the housing conditions of many of these cases are such as render satisfactory home isolation a matter of grave difficulty.

The appended Table, which relates to persons who were at home during the last quarter of 1932, demonstrates the difficulty experienced in securing isolation of this type of case :—

TABLE 59.

	On First Visit.	After-wards.
No. who occupy a separate bedroom	171	183
No. who occupy a separate parlour alone	48	49
No. who occupied a kitchen alone	3	4
No. who occupied a shelter in yard	2	2
No. who occupied a separate bed in a room occupied by :—		
One other person	41	42
Two other persons	31	30
Three other persons	14	14
Many other persons (Common Lodging House, &c.)	6	5
No. who occupied a bed in common with :—		
One other person	84	72
Two other persons	1	1
Two beds in a room :—		
Two persons in each bed	4	3
Three persons in each bed	—	—
TOTAL	405	405

Where effective home isolation is impossible, or the domestic environment otherwise unsuitable, the Housing Committee give preferential treatment to tubercular applicants for Corporation houses, when their applications are supported by the Medical Officer of Health.

By arrangement with the District Nursing Association, the Corporation provides home nursing for selected cases of patients under domiciliary treatment. During the year members of the District Nursing Staff paid 1,260 visits under this arrangement.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

At the beginning of 1932 there were 404 Pulmonary and 105 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register.

The Tuberculosis Notification Register is a Register of all notified cases of Tuberculosis, whereas the Dispensary Register refers only to cases actually attending the Dispensary.

During the year 257 Pulmonary and 22 Non-Pulmonary cases were added to the Register, consequently 661 Pulmonary, and 127 Non-Pulmonary cases were dealt with during the year. At the end of the year there were 429 Pulmonary, and 95 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Register, 264 names having been removed in the course of the year by reason of cure (1), died of Tuberculosis (51), lost sight of (33), and removed to other towns (7); 172 Non-Tuberculous.

Of cases on the Register on December 31st, 1932, 40 were receiving no form of treatment. The majority of these were following their ordinary occupations.

Blackburn patients are admitted either to the Sanatorium Blocks at the Corporation Hospital, or to Meathop Sanatorium, Grange-over-Sands, where the Corporation reserves ten beds. The more advanced cases are received into the Corporation Hospital, the early cases, or those which have improved under treatment at the Corporation Hospital, being drafted to Meathop.

At the beginning of the year 26 males, 19 females, and nine children were in-patients in the Sanatorium block; during the year 66 males, 35 females, and 10 children were admitted; on December 31st, 1932, 18 males, 10 females, and three children were still undergoing treatment. In the course of the year 62 males, 32 females, and fourteen children were discharged. Twelve males, 12 females and two children died.

The appended Table shows the condition of patients on discharge from the Sanatorium Block :—

	Disease Quiescent	*Much Improved*	*No Change*	*Dead*
Males	–	54	8	12
Females	–	23	9	12
Children	–	14	–	2
	–	91	17	26

At the commencement of the year five males and five females were in-patients at Meathop Sanatorium, while during 1932, 13 males and seven females were admitted. At the end of the year two males and five females remained at Meathop. The appended Table shows the condition of patients on discharge from Meathop :—

	Disease Quiescent	*Much Improved*	*No Change*	*Dead*
Males	7	8	0	1
Females	2	4	0	1
	9	12	0	2

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year 19 deaths were certified to be due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, compared with 18 in 1931, 18 in 1930, 13 in 1929, 21 in 1928, 14 in 1927, 10 in 1926, and 26 in 1925. The deaths were due to :—

	Male.	*Female.*
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis	1	3
Tubercle of Kidney	0	1
Bone and Joint Tuberculosis..	2	3
T.B. Cervical Glands	0	1
Tuberculous Abscess..	0	1
T.B. Caecum	1	0

Thirty-four cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. The diagnoses were :—

	Male.	*Female.*
Tuberculous Glands of Neck	4	7
Abdominal Tuberculosis	5	4
Meningitis	3	2
Tuberculous Joint Disease	2	1
Tuberculous Bone Disease	1	4
Lupus	0	1

Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

Nineteen cases of bone or joint tuberculosis were examined by Dr. Briggs at the Special Orthopædic Clinic.

Dental Treatment of Tuberculosis Patients.

The following Table gives details of Dental work carried out as part of the Tubereulosis Seheme :—

The Dental Surgeons carried out the following work in 1932 :—

Number of Patients	19
Permanent Teeth extracted	23
Temporary Teeth extracted	4
Permanent Teeth Filled	3
Other Operations	3
Number of Sessions held	12

The following treatment was carried out at Meathop Sanatorium by the Dental Surgeon attached to that Institution. The eost of this treatment was borne by the Health Committee; in some eases a part of the expense was refunded by the patients :—

Number of Patients Treated	3
Permanent Teeth extracted	2
Dentures fitted or remodelled	3

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.

Particulars of the Ultra-Violet Light Treatment of Tuberculosis patients will be found in Table 87.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

It was not found neeessary to take any aetion during the year under the above regulations relating to tubereulous employees in the milk trade.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

During the year a seheme was inaugurated for the training of eonvalescent and sputum negative eases in poultry farming. One ex-patient was selected and sent for six-months' speeial training in poultry farming. On eompletion of his training he returned to the Corporation Hospital and eommenced laying out the available ground there for the ereetion of hen eabins and runs. The objeet of the scheme is to teach suitable and selected patients a trade, so that on leaving hospital they are fitted to carry on with a healthy and profitable oeeupation. At present three patients are receiving training, one of whom intends to commenee poultry farming on diseharge from hospital.

TABLE 60.

FORM T. 137/1931 MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Age Periods...	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS. Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis. 0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	Total All Ages	Total Notifications
Pulmonary Males	–	–	–	2	4	10	7	17	16	6	2	64	72
,, Females...	–	–	1	1	9	16	8	6	2	4	1	48	51
Non-Pulmonary Males	–	2	6	1	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	14	16
,, Females...	–	1	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	–	–	18	19

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough on the 31st December, 1932.

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total
669	284	200	484	91	94	185

This shows an increase of 22 in the total number ; which comprises an increase of 27 pulmonary, and a decrease of five non-pulmonary.

TABLE 61.

(Form T. 145 of the Ministry of Health).

Tuberculosis Dispensary—Work Carried Out During the Year 1932.

Part "A"

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total
	Ad'lts		Chil'n		Ad'lts		Chil'n		Ad'lts		Chil'n		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :													
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous ...	49	30	1	–	4	4	6	3	53	34	7	3	97
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	5	7	37
(*c*) Non-tuberculous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	38	22	12	114
B.—Contacts examined during the year :													
(*a*) Definitely tuberculous ...	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	3
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
(*c*) Non-tuberculous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	7	6	18
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(*a*) Recovered	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
(*b*) Non tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary register as tuberculous)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	54	37	26	172
D.—Number of Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st :													
(*a*) Diagnosis completed	216	132	25	17	25	16	34	20	241	148	59	37	485
(*b*) Diagnosis not completed ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	7	6	8	39

1.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st 509

2.—Number of Cases Transferred from other Areas and Cases returned after Discharge under Head 3 in previous years... 8

3.—Number of Cases Transferred to other Areas, cases not desiring further assistance under Scheme and cases " lost sight of " 40

4.—Cases written off during year as Dead (all causes)... 51

5.—Number of Attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) 4146

6.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December... 208

7.—Number of Consultations with Medical Practitioners : (*a*) Personal 48
(*b*) Other 188

8.—Number of Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to homes (including personal consultations)... 49

9.—Number of Visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary Purposes 2911

10.—Number of :—(*a*) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined... 574
(*b*) X-Ray Examinations made in connection with Dispensary work 584

11.—Number of " Recovered " Cases restored to Dispensary Register ... ... —

12.—Number of " T.B. Plus " Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ... 201

TABLE 62. (Form T. 145 of the Ministry of Health)

PART "C." RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

	Classification on Admission to the Institution	Condition at time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution: Under 3 months M.	Under 3 months F.	Under 3 months Ch.	3–6 months M.	3–6 months F.	3–6 months Ch.	6–12 months M.	6–12 months F.	6–12 months Ch.	More than 12 months M.	More than 12 months F.	More than 12 months Ch.	Totals M.	Totals F.	Totals Ch.	Grand Totals
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Class T.B. Minus. ...	Quiescent	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	8
		Not Quiescent	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
		Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. plus. Group I.	Quiescent	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4
		Not Quiescent	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
		Died in Institution ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Class T.B. plus. Group II.	Quiescent	7	3	...	11	3	...	4	1	1	2	2	...	24	9	1	34
		Not Quiescent	10	5	...	7	3	...	7	1	...	1	4	...	25	13	...	38
		Died in Institution ...	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	10
	Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	5
		Not Quiescent	2	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	7	5	...	12
		Died in Institution ...	4	4	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	14
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Bones and Joints... ...	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	4
		Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Other Organs	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	Peripheral Glands ...	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Not Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 63.

(FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PART " C."—NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER IN INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOR PULMONARY CASES		FOR NON PULMONARY CASES		TOTAL
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	
CORPORATION HOSPITAL... ...	31	3	...	...	34
MEATHOP SANATORIUM	10	...	...	...	10
Queen's Park Hospital	23	...	. .	15	38

TABLE 64.

PART " D."—RETURN SHOWING EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1932.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st	Admitt'd during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st.
Doubtfully Tuberculous Cases Admitted for Observation	Adult Males ...	3	3	4	...	2
	Adult Females.	3	5	4	...	4
	Children... ...	4	6	8	...	2
	Total	10	14	16	...	8
Definitely Tuberculous patients admitted for Treatment	Adult Males ...	28	76	72	14	18
	Adult Females.	21	37	34	13	11
	Children... ...	5	4	7	1	1
	Total	54	117	113	28	30
GRAND TOTAL ...	... ...	64	131	129	28	38

TABLE 65. (FORM T. 145 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

	Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1932.					1932.				
				Class T.B. minus	Class T. Group 1	Class T. Group 2	B. plus. Group 3	B. plus. Total (Class T.B. plus)	Class T.B. minus	Class T. Group 1	Class T. Group 2	B. plus. Group 3	B. plus. Total (Class T.B. plus)
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	DISEASE ARRESTED ...	Adults	M.	21	1	13	1	15	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	16	3	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DISEASE NOT ARRESTED .	Adults	M.	34	13	31	15	59	11	7	16	4	27
			F.	22	12	20	6	37	9	6	10	...	16
		Children		10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Condition not ascertained during year			56	16	14	8	38	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register on December 31st			168	45	81	31	156	21	13	26	4	43
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults	M.	18	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			F.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Children		5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register... ...			531	96	56	32	184	...	...	1	...	1
	Dead...	Adults	M.	51	33	91	243	367	...	3	4	5	12
			F.	45	33	99	184	316	...	...	2	3	5
		Children		32	7	32	54	93	...	...	...	...	...
	Total written off Dispensary Register			697	169	280	513	962	...	3	7	8	18
	GRAND TOTALS			865	214	361	544	1118	21	16	33	12	61

TABLE 65—*Continued*

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.			Previous to 1932.					1932.				
			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
(*a*) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Disease Arrested	Adults M.	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F.	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Children	...	7	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease Not Arrested ...	Adults M.	3	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	3	4
		Adults F.	...	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	2	2
		Children	4	6	2	4	16	1	2	1	5	9
	Condition not ascertained during year		12	7	4	6	29	...	...	...	...	...
	Total on Dispensary Register on December 31st		21	24	13	22	80	1	3	1	10	15
Transferred to Pulmonary			2	...	1	9	12	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Discharged as Recovered	Adults M.	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F.	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Children	4	1	4	20	29	...	...	...	...	...
	Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...		65	61	55	240	421	...	...	...	...	...
	Dead...	Adults M.	22	16	9	4	51	...	...	...	...	...
		Adults F.	14	15	9	2	40	...	2	1	...	3
		Children	18	34	27	5	84	...	...	...	...	...
	Total written off Dispensary Register		126	127	104	275	632	...	2	1	...	3
GRAND TOTALS (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...			147	151	117	297	712	1	5	2	10	18

TABLE 66.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE BLACKBURN CORPORATION HOSPITAL DURING 1932.

	Condition at time of Discharge.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Duration of Residential Treatment.												
		Under 3 months			3–6 months.			6–12 months			More than 12 months.			Total
Class A.		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have never been found	Quiescent	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5
	Not Quiescent	–	–		–	–		2	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Died in Institution ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Class B 1														
Early cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	Quiescent	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
	Not Quiescent	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Died in Institution ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Class B 2														
Intermediate Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found ...	Quiescent	6	3	–	9	3		3	–	1	1	1	–	27
	Not Quiescent	7	5	–	5	3	–	7	–	–	1	2	–	30
	Died in Institution ...	4	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10
Class B 3														
Advanced cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	Quiescent	1	–	–	2	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	4
	Not Quiescent	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	12
	Died in Institution ...	4	4	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	14
	Total	25	20	2	23	12	–	18	4	1	4	3	1	113

	Diagnosis on Discharge from Observation	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis						Totals
		Stay Under 4 Weeks			Stay Over 4 Weeks			Stay Under 3 Weeks			Stay Over 4 Weeks			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Observation Cases.	Tuberculosis	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	Non-Tuberculous	–	–	–	2		3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	Doubtful	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
	Totals	–	1	1	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	16

TABLE 67.

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MEATHOP SANATORIUM DURING THE YEAR 1932.

	Condition at time of discharge.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Duration of Residential Treatment.												
		Under 3 months			3–6 months.			6–12 months.			More than 12 months.			Total.
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class A														
Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have never been found	Quiescent	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
	Not Quiescent	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Class B 1														
Early Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	Quiescent	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Not Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Class B 2														
Intermediate Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found ...	Quiescent	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	7
	Not Quiescent	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	8
	Died in Institution ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Class B 3														
Advanced Cases in which Tubercle Bacilli have been found	Quiescent	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Not Quiescent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Died in Institution ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Total	7	1	–	8	–	–	1	2	–	1	3	–	23

TABLE 68.

SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1932.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during 1932.	Discharged during 1932.	Died in the Institutions.	In Institutions on Dec. 31st, 1932.
Meathop Sanatorium	Adults	M.	5	13	15	1	2
		F.	5	7	6	1	5
	Children	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation Hospital.	Adults	M.	26	66	62	12	18
		F.	19	35	32	12	10
	Children	M.	5	6	8	1	2
		F.	4	4	6	1	1
Residential Open-Air School. ...	Children	M.	—	—	—	—	—
		F.	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	... ...		64	131	129	28	38

TABLE 69.

CONDITION AT END OF 1932 OF PATIENTS TREATED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM THE BLACKBURN CORPORATION HOSPITAL

Year Discharged	At full work. No Symptoms 1	At full work, but with difficulty 2	Not able to work full time owing to ill health. 3	Not able to work but able to get about 4	Confined to the house 5	Confined to bed 6	Died (not in the Institution at time of first admission). 7	Cannot trace 8	Total.
1914	12	—	1	—	—	—	36	19	68
1915	5	—	1	—	—	—	58	9	73
1916	3	1	—	—	—	—	46	6	56
1917	6	—	2	—	—	—	29	1	38
1918	10	—	3	—	—	—	38	6	57
1919	17	2	1	3	—	—	46	4	73
1920	16	—	—	7	—	—	46	4	73
1921	17	3	1	6	—	—	45	5	77
1922	25	2	1	7	2	1	54	11	103
1923	31	3	—	6	2	2	65	14	123
1924	13	3	1	7	2	—	63	12	101
1925	12	4	3	6	4	2	52	19	102
1926	7	3	3	4	1	—	27	10	55
1927	13	2	1	2	2	2	13	10	45
1928	4	2	1	6	1	3	22	3	42
1929	2	2	2	5	4	—	15	1	31
1930	3	4	5	17	3	2	20	6	60
1931	5	10	16	46	7	—	24	6	114
1932	5	17	27	33	8	2	39	1	132
Total..	206	58	69	155	36	14	738	147	1423
%	14·5	4·1	4·8	10·9	2·5	1·0	51·9	10·3	—

TABLE 70.

CONDITION AT END OF 1932 OF PATIENTS TREATED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM MEATHOP SANATORIUM.

Year Discharged.	At full work. No Symptoms. 1	At full work, but with difficulty 2	Not able to work full time owing to ill health 3	Not able to work but able to get about 4	Confined to the house. 5	Confined to bed. 6	Dead 7	Cannot trace 8	Total.
1910 and previous	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	4	23
1911	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	1	17
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	19
1913	9	—	—	1	1	—	13	12	36
1914	13	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	38
1915	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	32
1916	9	—	1	—	—	—	15	5	30
1917	10	—	1	1	—	—	20	4	36
1918	6	—	1	6	—	—	23	4	40
1919	13	2	—	1	1	1	18	12	48
1920	15	—	1	3	—	—	17	6	42
1921	16	2	1	1	1	1	11	9	42
1922	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	22
1923	3	—	3	1	—	2	9	6	24
1924	3	1	—	4	—	—	12	6	26
1925	4	—	1	1	3	—	14	2	25
1926	4	—	—	3	1	—	9	9	26
1927	4	—	1	5	1	1	4	3	19
1928	—	2	2	3	2	1	7	2	19
1929	—	2	1	4	—	—	6	—	13
1930	—	1	4	3	—	—	12	1	21
1931	1	3	2	6	1	1	2	1	17
1932	2	4	3	8	1	1	2	2	23
Total	125	18	22	53	12	8	278	122	638
%	19·6	2·9	3·4	8·3	1·9	1·2	43·6	19·1	—

TABLE 71.

Summary of Dispensary Statistics and of Home Visiting.

	1932	1931
Number of persons placed under observation for purpose of diagnosis	205	80
Number of persons for whom the period of observation exceeded two months	33	14
Number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officer to the homes of patients	97	94
Number of visits paid by Nurses to the homes of patients for dispensary purposes	2911	4391
Number of attendances of patients at the Dispensary :—		
Insured	2912	2101
Not Insured	1234	1120
Total	4146	3221
Number of patients under Domiciliary Treatment :—		
Pulmonary	165	157
Non-Pulmonary	43	36
Total	208	193
Number of reports received from practitioners in respect of patients on Domiciliary Treatment	79	88
Number of specimens of sputum examined in connection with the work of the Dispensary :—		
Positive	150	85
Negative	424	342
Total	574	427
Number of houses disinfected during the year :—		
(i) On removal of patient to Hospital ..	102	131
(ii) On death	39	47
(iii) On changing address	11	8
Number of Reports made to Local War Pensions Committee by the Tuberculosis Officer on general progress and capacity for work of Tuberculous Discharged ex-Service men	70	67

PART VI.

Venereal Diseases.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Disease and for the conduct of pathological examinations are the same as in 1931. Although there has been an increase of persons attending the Centre during the year, this increase does not necessarily denote a growing incidence of venereal disease amongst the Blackburn population. The fact that the numbers attending are on the up-grade is due in large measure to the fact that the facilities for diagnosis and treatment are more widely known, and also to a more general appreciation of the importance of securing early treatment of infection. There is also no doubt that fear of venereal disease amongst those who have exposed themselves to infection has contributed to the number of attendances. This is shown by the numbers which, attending for the first time during the year, have proved on examination to be non-infected.

(*a*) *The Royal Infirmary Centre :*

Seven hundred and seven patients, of whom 327 were Blackburn residents, attended this Centre for the first time during the year. Of the Blackburn cases, 78 were suffering from gonorrhœa, 53 from syphilis, and 196 from conditions non-venereal.

The appended Table shows the number of new cases seen yearly at the Royal Infirmary since 1923.

Year.	*Male.*	*Female.*	*Total.*
1923 ..	264 ..	154 ..	418
1924 ..	243 ..	148 ..	391
1925 ..	225 ..	131 ..	356
1926 ..	260 ..	144 ..	404
1927 ..	300 ..	103 ..	403
1928 ..	349 ..	291 ..	640
1929 ..	380 ..	251 ..	631
1930 ..	365 ..	265 ..	630
1931 ..	384 ..	269 ..	653
1932 ..	440 ..	267 ..	707

The total number of attendances for all patients was 21,538, 13,492 of which were in respect of Blackburn residents. The aggregate number of in-patient days at the Royal Infirmary was 391 for Blackburn cases, and 437 for cases from other sources.

During the year 141 males and 134 females ceased to attend the Clinic before completion of the full course, and 24 cases, 18 males and six females, discontinued attendance after completion of treatment, but before final tests for cure had been carried out.

(*b*) *The Victoria Street Centre :*

This centre is for the treatment of women maritally infected, and of children congenitally or accidentally infected. The Clinic forms part of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and all cases referred for treatment have passed through the Welfare Centres.

At the beginning of the year 14 females were under treatment for syphilis and 44 females and one male for gonorrhœa. In the course of the year the following cases were dealt with for the first time :—Syphilis, eight ; gonorrhœa, 21 ; non-venereal conditions, 24. The total number of attendances made was 1013, compared with 1,075 attendances in 1931.

TABLE 72.

FORM V.D. (R) (REVISED).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the ROYAL INFIRMARY, BLACKBURN, during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	165	114	2	...	214	262	6	10	387	386	773
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	7	4	...	...	17	2	...	...	24	6	30
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
,, secondary	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
,, latent in 1st year of infection	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
,, all later stages	31	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	60
,, congenital	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	143	29	...	...	143	29	172
,, later	...	...	...	...	17	26	...	...	17	26	43
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	171	217	171	388
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	1	7
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	233	158	2	...	393	320	223	181	851	659	1510
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (*see* Item 15)	15	10	1	...	46	12	202	130	264	152	416
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	44
,, secondary	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
,, latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages	32	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	32	32	64
,, congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Soft Chancre	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	62	60	...	...	62	60	122
,, later	...	...	...	...	20	22	...	...	20	22	42
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (*see* Item 15)	8	3	...	...	10	3	...	...	18	6	24
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	7	5	...	...	14	10	...	...	21	15	36
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	145	88	...	...	241	213	21	51	407	352	759
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ...	233	158	2	...	393	320	223	181	851	659	1510
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
,, secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, latent in 1st year of infection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages...	15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
,, congenital...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Number of attendances :—											
(*a*) for individual attention of the medical officers	2846	2075	2	...	3764	3584	361	1025	6973	6684	13657
(*b*) for intermediate treatment, *e.g.*, irrigation, dressing	179	...	...	...	7189	513	...	...	7368	513	7881
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	3025	2075	2	...	10953	4097	361	1025	14341	7197	21538
12. In-patients :—											
(*a*) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	6	2	...	...	12	9	...	...	18	11	29
(*b*) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	130	21	...	...	440	237	...	...	570	258	828

13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	4	3

TABLE 72—*Continued.*

	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—			
(*a*) Names of preparations	Neokharsivan, Stabilarsan, Sulfarsenol, Silver Salvarsan.	"Squire's" Mercurial Cream Pil. Hutchinson.	Bismostab
(*b*) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	2873	...	2110
(*c*) Number of injections *included in* (*b*) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	267	...	207

15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa ?	Yes.
If not, in what way are they modified ? ...	There is no complement fixation test done for Gonorrhœa.

16. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Serum Tests.		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for syphilis	for gonorrhœa
(*a*) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	3	2442	...	...	...
(*b*) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory.	...	...	801	28	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Blackburn	Lancashire	Burnley	Preston							Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—											
Syphilis	53	46	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	78	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Conditions other than venereal	196	190	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
TOTAL	327	376	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	707
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	13492	8013	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21538
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area...	391	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	1581	1273	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2873

(*Signed*) DOROTHEA I. BAIRD,
W. CRAN DUTHIE,
Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre.

February 16th, 1933.

TABLE 73.

FORM V.D. (R) (REVISED).

RETURN relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLINIC, BLACKBURN, during the year ended the 31st December, 1932.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	...	14	...	...	1	44	...	20	1	78	79
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	2	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	15	17
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, latent in 1st year of infection	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
,, all later stages	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
,, congenital	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	15
,, later	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6
Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	4
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4	4	27	...	...	1	77	...	44	5	148	153
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (*see* Item 15)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	45	45
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, latent in 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
,, congenital	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4

Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	10	11
,, later	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	6
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (*see* Item 15)	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	17	17
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11	11
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	4	15	...	...	...	38	...	...	4	53	57
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9 ...	4	27	...	...	1	77	...	44	5	148	153
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment :—											
Syphilis, primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, latent in 1st year of infection...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, all later stages...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
,, congenital...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
11. Number of attendances :—											
(*a*) for individual attention of the medical officers	14	282	...	...	...	656	...	61	14	999	1013
(*b*) for intermediate treatment, *e.g.*, irrigation, dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	14	282	...	...	...	656	...	61	14	999	1013
12. In-patients :—											
(*a*) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2

TABLE 73—*Continued.*

14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Arsenobenzene Compounds	Mercury	Bismuth
(*a*) Names of preparations	Neokharsivan, Sulfarsenol	Pil. Hydrarg. Hyd. c Creta.	*Nil.*
(*b*) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	256	...	...
(*c*) Number of injections *included in* (*b*) given to patients who on first attendance at this Centre were suffering from primary and secondary syphilis	...	...	...

15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhœa ?	*Primary syphilis.*—If blood negative to begin with patient discharged ; if blood negative for two years from commencement of treatment without return of symptoms.
If not, in what way are they modified ? ...	*Secondary syphilis.*—After provocative dose of arsenobenzol and if blood negative two years after treatment ceased. *Gonorrhœa :* Discharged after three successive smears from Urethra and Cervix after menstrual period and provocative vaccine.

16. Pathological Work :—	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for syphilis	for gonorrhœa
(*a*) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory.	...	254	53	...	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings	Blackburn	Hurst Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—											
Syphilis	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Conditions other than venereal	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	24
TOTAL	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	1007	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1013
C. Aggregate number of " In-patient days " of all patients residing in each area...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Number of doses of arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and In-patient Department to patients residing in each area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1st *January*, 1933.

(*Signed*) DOROTHEA I. BAIRD.
Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre.

Blackburn Royal Infirmary—V.D. Beds: Male 2; Female 2

Particulars of Staff.

	Duties.	If Employed Whole or Part-Time on Duties in V.D. Centre.
Medical Officers— Dr. W. Cran Duthie.	In charge of Male clinic.	Part-time.
Dr. D. I. Baird	In charge of Female clinic..	Part-time.
Resident Medical Officers ..	Assist at male clinics	Part-time.
Nurses—Two	To prepare for and assist at clinics	One whole time.
	Do irrigations, &c., and keep registers	One at female clinic only.
Male Attendants—Two ..	To prepare for and assist at male clinics. Do irrigations, &c., and general porter's work in connection with clinics.	One nearly whole-time and evenings and week-ends and one at clinics only.
Dispenser—One	General Dispensing duties .	Four clinics per week.
Clerk	Preparation of statistical returns and general clerical duties	Part-time.

Patients from Blackburn attended the following centres for treatment during the year :—

	Gonorrhœa.	*Non-Venereal*	*Syphilis.*
Preston	2	... ...	...
Liverpool	1	... ...	1

PART VII.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

An Ante-Natal Clinic is conducted twice weekly, particulars of which will be found in the appended Table :—

TABLE 74.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

No. of Sessions held	99
No. of Attendances made	2270
No. of Individuals	661
No. of Normal Labours	333
No. of Abnormal Labours	85
No. Non-pregnant	128
No. Undelivered at End of 1932	115
Sent by Health Visitors	144
Sent by Matron, Springfield	112
Sent by Doctors	85
Sent by Midwives	64
Women who came on their own initiative	138
Sent by other patients, relatives and friends	68
Sent by District Nurses	3
Sent by others	47
Primigravidæ Examined	226
Multigravidæ Examined	307
Multigravidæ undelivered at end of year	75
Primipara undelivered at end of year	40

The 85 Abnormal Cases were as follows :—

Instrumental	16	Miscarriage	8
Still Births	21	Twins	8
Cæsarean Section	8	Miscellaneous	18
Premature Births	6		

The number of cases sent by midwives was less, and the number sent by doctors was greater than in 1931.

The number of women who attended the Clinic during 1932 was slightly less than in 1931, although the attendances made by them exceeded the corresponding figure for that year.

It is disappointing to record once more that the number of patients sent by midwives is low. In previous reports I have stressed the advisability of all expectant mothers undergoing medical examination during the ante-natal period. An enquiry made with reference to 672 women confined between July and the end of the year showed that only 45% of them came under medical care.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Supervision of midwives practising in the area is undertaken by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer, assisted by the Senior Health Visitor, both of whom pay periodical visits to the homes of the midwives. During the year 181 such visits were made, and in no case was the home environment found to be unsatisfactory.

The following notifications required under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board were received :—

Notifications of	still birth	23
,,	laying out dead body	2
,,	death in practice	1
,,	having advised artificial feeding ...	13

Doctors' Accounts Under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918.

Two hundred and thirty accounts were received from Doctors, for services rendered to patients, to whom they had been called in an emergency by a qualified midwife.

This compares with 186 in 1931, and 148 in 1930. The total amount of the accounts was £314 11s. 0d. The Sub-Committee assessed the amounts recoverable from the patients at £173 11s. 0d., and £88 14s. 0d. was actually paid by patients during the year.

Reasons for sending for Medical Assistance

Conditions Associated with :—

(*a*)	Pregnancy	23
(*b*)	Labour	178
(*c*)	Puerperium	25
(*d*)	Baby	54
(*e*)	Various	206
		486

SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.

Two hundred and seventy cases were admitted during the year, being 25 more than in 1931.

Every effort is made to ensure that all cases booked for Springfield receive adequate ante-natal care and, unless a private practitioner is in attendance, the cases are seen regularly, either at Victoria Street or at Springfield.

(1)	Number of cases in the Home on 1st January, 1932	12
(2)	Number of cases admitted during 1932	270
(3)	Average duration of stay	14 days
(4)	No. of cases delivered by :—	
	(*a*) Midwives	217
	(*b*) Doctors	33
	Ante-Natal	20
(5)	No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	74
(6)	No. of cases notified as :	
	(*a*) Puerperal fever	*Nil.*
	(*b*) Puerperal Pyrexia	2
(7)	No. of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	*Nil.*
(8)	Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution... ...	3
(9)	(*a*) No. of Cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum	*Nil*
	(*b*) Result of Treatment in each case	*Nil*
(10)	(*a*) No. of maternal deaths	1
	(*b*) Cause of death :—	
	Elderly primipara, aged 40 (Albuminuria, Twin Births, Post Partum Hæmorrhage, Shock).	

(11) No. of infant deaths :—

(*i*) Stillborn	6
(*ii*) Within 10 days of birth	3

(*b*) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination :

1st	...	Premature—28 weeks.
2nd	...	Congenital Heart Disease.
3rd	...	Premature—30 weeks.

PUERPERAL FEVER & PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

(*a*) *Puerperal Fever :—*

Four notifications were received during the year, two of which, in respect of out-of-the-Borough cases, were not investigated. One case terminated fatally.

Based on the total number of births registered in the Borough, the puerperal fever rate for 1932 is 1·2 per 1,000, compared with 3·2 and 4·2 for 1931 and 1930 respectively.

No. of cases notified	4
Borough cases	2
Out of Borough cases	2
No. of cases attended by midwife alone	1
No. of cases attended by a doctor and midwife	1
No. of cases attended in an Institution	2
No. of cases treated in Hospital	4
No. of cases which recovered...	3

(*b*) *Puerperal Pyrexia :—*

Thirteen cases, of which one terminated fatally, were notified during the year.

One notification, in respect of an out-of-the-Borough patient, was not investigated.

No. of cases notified	13
Borough cases	12
No. of cases attended by Doctor alone	1
No. of cases attended by Midwife alone	5
No. of cases attended by Doctor and Midwife	4
No. of cases attended in Institution...	3
No. of cases treated at Home	4
No. of cases treated in Hospital	8
No. of cases attended by District Nurse	6
No. of cases which recovered...	12
No. of cases which died	1
No. of cases treated in Private Maternity Home	1

The pyrexia rate per 1,000 births for 1932 was 7·8, compared with 12·9 and 10·03 for 1931 and 1930 respectively.

Specialist opinion, in cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia is available on request to the Medical Officer of Health. Examination of pathological material in connection with these cases is carried out at the Public Health Laboratories in Manchester and Liverpool.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing immediate hospitalisation of cases of puerperal infection, as beds are available at the Royal Infirmary, the Corporation Hospital and the Queen's Park Hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year 21 deaths occurred in association with pregnancy, nine of which were in respect of out-of-Borough cases admitted to Blackburn Hospitals for the treatment of puerperal abnormality. If these latter cases be excluded the rate for Borough residents was 7·77 per 1,000 births, compared with one of 3·88 for 1931.

The appended Table classifies the causes leading to death of the twelve Borough cases :—

Suicide whilst of unsound mind	1
(*a*) Broncho-pneumonia ; (*b*) Puerperal mania	1
Shock	3
Eclampsia	2
Pneumonia	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Puerperal sepsis	1
Concealed hæmorrhage	1
Toxæmia, due to incomplete abortion	1
	12

Four of the above deaths, namely those due to suicide, broncho-pneumonia, pneumonia, and pulmonary tuberculosis, are not strictly attributable to the puerperal state, although they occurred in association with pregnancy. If these deaths be ignored the corrected rate for the Borough becomes one of 5·8 per 1,000 births, compared with one of 4·24 per 1,000 for England and Wales during 1932.

All maternal deaths are investigated and analysis of the investigations shows that two of the deaths, namely those from eclampsia, could probably have been prevented had the cases concerned placed themselves under early medical supervision.

The arrangements in force for the reduction of Maternal Mortality and the action taken by the Local Authority in the light of Circular 1167 and Memorandum 156 M.C.W., were described in the Report for the previous year.

TABLE 75.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Rates per 1,000 Births Registered.

YEAR	SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL	YEAR	SEPSIS	OTHER CAUSES	TOTAL
1891	1·71	2·70	4·41	1912	1·09	3·28	4·37
1892	2·31	4·64	6·95	1913	1·02	4·46	5·48
1893	0·51	4·38	4·89	1914	2·14	4·28	6·42
1894	0·55	5·24	5·79	1915	1·22	2·03	3·25
1895	1·79	5·89	7·68	1916	1·93	1·93	3·86
1896	1·40	7·03	8·43	1917	0·61	5·53	6·14
1897	1·92	2·75	4·67	1918	1·29	5·80	7·09
1898	0·54	3·00	3·54	1919	2·72	3·28	6·00
1899	2·19	3·29	5·48	1920	1·06	4·59	5·65
1900	2·90	1·16	4·06	1921	2·37	1·97	4·34
1901	2·65	3·54	6·19	1922	0·45	6·43	6·88
1902	3·27	4·73	8·00	1923	2·39	4·29	6·68
1903	1·50	6·05	7·55	1924	1·51	3·53	5·04
1904	0·96	4·19	5·15	1925	2·10	3·68	5·78
1905	3·13	6·57	9·60	1926	4·01	4·01	8·02
1906	1·46	3·80	5·26	1927	1·76	5·87	7·63
1907	3·58	5·07	8·65	1928	0·58	3·46	4·04
1908	0·58	4·09	4·67	1929	1·93	7·72	9·65
1909	2·23	4·14	6·37	1930	0·00	4·38	4·38
1910	2·71	4·41	7·12	1931	0·64	3·24	3·88
1911	1·75	5·60	7·35	1932	0·64	5·18	5·83
	1891—	1900	..	..	1·58	4·00	5·59
Average	1901—	1910	..	..	2·20	4·65	6·85
	1911—	1920	..	..	1·48	4·07	5·56
	1921—	1930	..	..	1·71	4·53	6·24

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The Notification of Births Act, 1915, requires that all births be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of their occurrence.

Following the receipt of notification, a very large proportion of the births are visited.

All cases notified by midwives are visited as soon as possible after the birth, and cases attended by doctors are visited, where the home circumstances warrant it, as soon as possible after the doctor ceases attendance.

It is required that births be both registered and notified and although registration is invariably carried out, 62 parents neglected to notify during the year. In order that no births be overlooked, the notifications are checked by comparison with the returns of the Registrar of births, and a letter is sent to the parents of any child whose birth has not been notified.

The existing arrangements for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five years are adequate.

The following Table illustrates the source of notifications during the year :—

	Live Births	*Still Births*	*Total*
Doctors	77	20	97
Midwives	1392	70	1462
Parents and others ...	158	13	171
Totals	1627	103	1730

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of still births registered during the year was 103 ; 70 of these occurred in the practices of midwives.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS.

During the year 67 infants died within two months of birth ; 12 of the deaths were ascribed to fœtal states, 35 to prematurity, and the remaining 20 to post-natal causes.

The number of neo-natal deaths (*i.e.*, within the first four weeks of life) was 57, a figure equivalent to 3·6% of live births notified.

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

All premature births are followed up, and of 75 premature infants born during 1932, 34 or 45·3% were alive at the end of the year.

Causes of prematurity :

Albuminuria...	8
Ante partum hæmorrhage	3
Multiple pregnancy	16
Shock	1
Not known	39
Other Maternal conditions	8

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

During the year there were 103 deaths of infants, compared with 94 in 1931. This figure corresponds to an infantile mortality rate of 66·7 per 1,000 births registered, compared with 83·3 in 1930, and 61 in 1931.

Of the deaths registered, 96 were of legitimate, and seven of illegitimate children. The rate of infantile mortality amongst legitimate infants was 64·4 per 1,000 legitimate births registered, and amongst illegitimate children, 132·0 per 1,000 illegitimate births registered.

Of the deaths certified 57, or 55·3%, occurred within the first month of life.

The more important causes of death were as follows :—

Cause.	*Number of Deaths.*	*Percentage of Total Infantile Deaths.*
Premature Birth	35 ..	33·9
Congenital defect	15 ..	14·5
Pneumonia	11 ..	10·6
Whooping Cough	6 ..	5·8
Debility, &c.....	12 ...	11·6

St. Peter's Ward shows the highest rate of infantile mortality (122), followed by St. Mary's (108), and St. Mark's (104). St. Thomas's exhibited the lowest rate (18).

Taking the Infantile Mortality over a period of ten years, St. Silas's shows by far the best figures, St. Stephen's comes next, followed by St. Andrew's. The worst wards during the same period were St. Mary's, St. Peter's and Trinity. In Table 76 it will be noted that, with the exception of St. Thomas' Ward, the density of population is lowest in those wards with the lowest infantile mortality rate.

TABLE 76.

Infantile Mortality in Wards and Comparison with Density of Population.

Ward	Estimated Population middle of 1932	Persons per Acre	Rooms per person	Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	Deaths	Death Rate	Natural Increase or Decrease of Popul'n 1931-32	Census Population 1931
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
St. Stephen's .	13161	11·2	1·19	243	18·4	98	160	12·1	—54	13215
Trinity	7992	53·4	1·09	106	13·2	84	105	13·1	—30	8022
St. Michael's ..	8554	13·7	1·24	91	10·6	54	107	12·5	—26	8580
St. John's .. .	6489	64·5	1·22	69	10·6	43	95	14·6	—31	6520
St. Silas's	9067	9·2	1·55	77	8·4	38	118	13·0	—41	9108
St. Paul's	8884	72·5	1·20	130	14·6	69	113	12·7	—45	8929
St. Peter's .. .	6196	46·7	1·01	90	14·5	122	95	15·3	—17	6213
St. Mary's ..	5132	29·5	0·94	83	16·1	108	64	12·4	—15	5147
St. Matthew's .	8530	81·0	1·11	94	11·0	63	108	12·6	—31	8561
St. Thomas' ..	11206	6·4	1·06	106	9·4	18	134	11·9	—49	11255
Park	9018	13·9	1·09	110	12·2	45	111	12·3	—34	9052
St. Luke's	7295	43·6	1·08	108	14·8	37	86	11·7	—38	7333
St. Mark's .. .	9935	24·7	1·25	96	9·6	104	112	11·2	—44	9979
St. Andrew's ..	10741	9·4	1·09	140	13·0	21	134	12·4	—42	10783
	122200	16·0	1·17	1543	12·6	66	1542	12·6	—497	122697

Comparison of Blackburn Infantile Mortality Rate with that of England and Wales from 1923—1932.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Blackburn.....	100	84	97	89	77	80	80	83	61	66
England and Wales..	69	75	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65

TABLE 77.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS FROM 1923 TO 1932.

Ward.	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Average for 10 y'rs
St. Stephen's	56	68	65	130	45	47	62	36	62	98	66·9
Trinity	163	60	101	62	153	118	96	80	76	84	99·3
St. Michael's	105	99	80	78	46	65	108	95	34	54	76·4
St. John's	75	101	61	66	52	108	99	109	81	43	79·5
St. Silas's	50	44	29	67	41	53	63	59	40	38	48·4
St. Paul's	130	76	107	83	59	73	110	56	74	69	83·7
St. Peter's	91	149	105	104	119	127	116	103	100	122	113·6
St. Mary's...	128	99	188	158	97	77	126	205	65	108	125·1
St. Matthew's	90	120	65	106	41	105	39	68	72	63	76·9
St. Thomas's	130	76	84	53	76	77	103	128	60	18	80·5
Park	110	86	118	75	80	81	58	50	38	45	74·1
St. Luke's...	74	90	118	92	147	111	44	60	56	37	82·9
St. Mark's...	85	60	122	99	61	51	71	96	31	104	78·0
St. Andrew's	81	73	110	75	68	60	56	71	61	21	67·6
Borough	100	84	97	89	77	80	80	83	61	66	81·7

TABLE 78.—DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DAYS, WEEKS AND MONTHS.

Causes of Death.	1st day.	2nd day.	3rd day.	4th day.	5th day.	6th day.	7th day.	1st week.	2nd week.	3rd week.	4th week.	Under 1 month.	1 month to 2.	2 months to 3.	3 months to 4.	4 months to 5.	5 months to 6.	6 months to 7.	7 months to 8.	8 months to 9.	9 months to 10.	10 months to 11	11 months to 12	Total.
All Causes { Certified	28	9	6	–	3	1	–	47	9	1	–	57	10	3	7	4	7	2	2	4	3	2	2	103
All Causes { Uncertified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smallpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chickenpox	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping-cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	6
Diphtheria and Croup	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convulsions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Laryngitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	7
Pneumonia (*all forms*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	1	11
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Enteritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Gastritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rickets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffocation, overlying	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Injury at birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Atelectasis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Congenital Malformations	5	2	3	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	11	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Premature Birth	20	4	1	–	1	1	–	27	7	–	–	34	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	–	5	4	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	12
Other causes	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	8
Total	28	9	6	–	3	1	–	47	9	1	–	57	10	3	7	4	7	2	2	4	3	2	2	103

Nett Births registered during the calendar year ... { legitimate ..... 1490 ; illegitimate ... 53

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year of { legitimate infants ..... 96 ; illegitimate infants ... 7

TABLE 79.

DEATH RATES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.	Rates per 1,000 Births.												
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Small-pox	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Chicken-pox	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Measles	3·5	1·1	2·7	0·9	0·5	4·2	0·5	3·5	0·0	0·0	3·7	0·6	0·0
Scarlet Fever	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Whooping-cough	0·0	3·5	1·8	2·3	2·0	2·1	3·4	0·0	1·1	1·2	1·2	5·2	3·8
Diphtheria and Croup	0·7	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6	0·0	0·0
Erysipelas	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6
Tuberculous Meningitis	1·0	0·0	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·6	0·0	0·6	0·6
Abdominal Tuberculosis	0·4	1·1	0·4	0·0	0·5	0·5	0·5	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·6	0·0	0·6	0·0
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	4·2	0·7	2·3	0·9	1·0	2·1	2·2	0·5	1·7	1·9	0·0	1·3	0·0
Convulsions	4·4	8·3	4·5	4·3	5·0	5·2	2·2	2·9	2·8	4·5	5·0	1·9	0·6
Laryngitis	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Bronchitis	10·2	10·6	5·9	7·1	7·0	12·0	8·6	6·4	10·3	8·3	3·7	3·2	4·5
Pneumonia (*all forms*)	10·2	14·2	12·8	12·4	12·6	13·1	13·2	11·7	9·8	15·4	12·5	13·6	7·1
Diarrhœa	10·2	7·9	3·2	4·3	5·5	4·7	4·0	7·0	1·7	2·5	3·7	5·2	1·2
Enteritis	1·4	4·7	4·1	4·8	0·0	0·5	1·1	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·6	0·0	0·6
Gastritis	1·7	1·1	1·8	0·9	3·0	1·0	1·7	1·7	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6	0·0
Syphilis	1·7	2·3	0·9	2·8	2·0	2·6	0·0	0·0	2·3	0·6	0·0	0·0	0·0
Rickets	0·0	1·5	0·9	0·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Suffocation, overlying	0·7	0·0	0·4	0·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·5	0·5	0·6	1·8	0·0	0·6
Injury at Birth	1·4	0·3	1·3	0·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Atelectasis	1·7	2·7	0·4	0·9	0·5	0·5	0·0	2·3	0·0	0·6	1·2	1·3	0·6
Congenital Malformations	4·2	3·9	4·5	10·5	3·5	5·7	5·7	3·5	0·5	2·5	10·6	5·2	9·7
Premature Birth	23·7	22·5	25·7	25·3	15·6	20·5	23·5	14·7	16·1	20·6	22·5	13·6	22·6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	18·0	14·2	14·2	10·9	10·6	8·6	14·3	17·0	21·9	13·5	11·2	3·2	7·7
Other causes	9·9	7·1	9·6	9·5	14·1	13·6	6·3	4·7	8·6	6·4	4·3	4·5	5·1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Twelve cases were notified during the year, one of which was in respect of a child resident outside the Borough.

TABLE 80.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Cases Treated.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified	At Home.	In Hospital				
12	5	7	12	—	—	1

Eleven cases made a good recovery; one case died of intercurrent broncho-pneumonia.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

There are six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough, situated at Bent Street, Nova Scotia, Kendal Street, Griffin Parochial Hall, Cornelian Street and Hozier Street. Two sessions have been held each week at Hozier Street and Kendal Street.

In the following Table it will be noted that the attendances numbered 35,339, the highest number as yet recorded in Blackburn.

The average weekly attendances show an increase over last year of nearly 31%, and the number of consultations with the doctor in attendance have increased by 15%.

TABLE 81.

	Bent Street.	Hozier Street (2 sessions weekly).	Bolton Road	Kendal Street (2 sessions weekly).	Griffin.	Cornelian Street	Total, 1932.	Total, 1931.	Total, 1930.
Infants :—									
New cases under 1 year	118	244	153	209	180	93	997	...	..
No. of re-attendances..	1915	3999	2564	3114	2469	1675	15736	..	..
New cases over 1 year..	53	33	35	57	34	4	216	..	..
No. of re-attendances..	2024	5875	2705	3006	2030	1809	17449	..	..
Attendances of Infants	4110	10151	5457	6386	4713	3581	34398	..	..
Consultations with Dr.	395	1410	400	1418	766	389	4778	..	..
Expectant Mothers—									
No. of new cases ..	31	34	26	38	16	11	156	..	..
No. of re-attendances	170	225	105	160	58	67	785	..	..
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers..	201	259	131	198	74	78	941	..	..
Total Attendances.. ..	4311	10410	5588	6584	4787	3659	35339	..	..
Average Attendance per session 1932	95	107	110	70	95	77	*736	..	..
1931	76	82	70	61	70	53	..	*563	..
1930	70	78	69	63	68	46	..	..	*535

* Total average attendance *each week* at all the Centres.

A doctor attends at each session, together with two Health Visitors, and assistance is given by three or four voluntary workers. To these ladies I wish to express my thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which they have performed their self-imposed duties.

Of the 1,543 live births notified during the year, 997, or 64·6%, attended the Infant Consultation Centres, an increase of 5·5%, as compared with 1931.

The percentages seen by a Doctor at each session per Clinic are as under :—

Bent Street	9·6
Hozier Street	14·0
Nova Scotia	7·0
Kendal Street	22·2
Griffin	16·2
Cornelian Street	10·6

The talks by Health Visitors at the Clinics have been continued. The syllabus is as under :—

I. Expeetant Motherhood. II Care of the New-Born Infant. III The Diet of a Nursing Mother. IV Breast Feeding. V Artifieial Feeding. VI Weaning. VII The Hygiene of Infaney. VIII Baby Clothes. IX The Development of the Child. X Feeding from 1–5 Years. XI Rickets. XII Common Ailments of Infancy.

The appended Table shows the deaths of babies who attended the Clinics during their first year, as eompared with the deaths of those who never attended the Clinies.

TABLE 82.

Area	Deaths	Attend'd a Clinic		Attendance at Birth			Full Time Baby		Births during same period.	Deaths in Institutions			
		Yes	No	Doctor	Mid-wife	Doctor & Mid-wife	Yes	No		Q'eens Park	Royal Infir-mary	Spring field	Reg. Mat. Home
District I.	26	3	23	2	13	11	15	11	277	5	..	..	..
,, II.	11	3	8	2	5	4	5	6	209	2	1	..	..
, III.	10	1	9	1	1	8	4	6	356	2	..	1	1
, IV.	16	1	15	..	8	8	11	5	102	3	2	..	1
, V.	9	..	9	..	..	9	1	8	225	2	..	1	..
,, VI.	22	6	16	2	9	11	17	5	199	4	..	..	2
, VII.	9	3	6	2	6	1	6	3	175	2	1	1	..
	103	17	86	9	42	52	59	44	1543	20	4	3	4

DENTAL TREATMENT OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES.

Mr. H. Yates, the Senior Dental Surgeon, carried out the following work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Cases :—

	1931	1932
Number of Sessions held	61	64
Number of Patients : Mothers	96	153
Children	344	134
Permanent Teeth Extracted	187	220
Permanent Teeth Filled	49	44
Temporary Teeth Extracted	544	217
Temporary Teeth Filled	11	14
Other Operations	74	59

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Pre-School children suffering from deformity or crippling defect are referred either to the remedial exercises clinic or to the orthopædic surgeon. Surgical treatment is carried out at the Queen's Park Hospital, and arrangements are in force for the provision of corrective appliances by the Crippled Children's Aid Society.

Deformities of tuberculous origin are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer, who arranges for the appropriate treatment to be carried out.

Complete co-ordination between the Child Welfare and School Medical Services results in continuity of treatment and of domiciliary and after-care, the latter being undertaken by the Crippled Children's Aid Society and the Charity Organisation Society. The best thanks of the Committee are due to these two bodies for the efficient and tactful manner in which they discharge their praiseworthy duties.

TABLE 83.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.
HOME VISITING.

	District I.	District II.	District III.	District IV.	District V.	District VI.	District VII.	Totals
Visits to Expectant Mothers—								
First Visits	53	37	45	42	24	55	126	382
Re-visits..	80	17	40	93	5	56	171	462
Ineffective Visits ..	16	1	12	1	7	7	4	48
Infants under 1 year—								
First Visits	291	259	256	145	157	214	190	1512
Re-visits..	748	808	734	625	627	813	700	5955
Ineffective Visits ..	70	82	197	101	88	129	94	761
Infants aged 1 year—								
Re-visits..	736	692	674	655	582	684	592	4615
Special Visits.. ..	2	...	...	...	...	11	...	13
Ineffective Visits ..	77	63	170	34	69	87	106	606
Children 2—5 years ..	1311	1207	1407	686	1327	1422	1181	8541
Ineffective	171	98	346	6	168	196	252	1237
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—								
First Visits	...	2	1	1	..	1	2	7
Re-visits..	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	9
Diarrhœa—								
First Visits	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4
Re-visits..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stillbirths	13	12	12	11	2	16	8	74
Doctors' Accounts ..	37	46	46	18	17	47	21	232
Milk (Mothers and Children Order)—								
Visits	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Midwives—								
Routine	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Special	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ineffective	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Puerperal Fever Visits	4	7	2	...	3	...	1	17
Houses where deaths of infants occurred	13	1	9	11	1	8	3	46
Miscellaneous Visits..	9	52	8	1	62	5	4	141
TOTALS .. 1932 ..	3812	3385	3961	2431	3141	3754	3461	23945
1931 ..	2917	2340	3179	1843	1062	2798	2418	16557

It will be noted in the above Table that the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year were considerably higher than in 1931, the

percentage increase being 50·7. Although this large increase is due in part to the fact that staff absenteeism was at a minimum during the period under review, the number of visits paid are considerably in excess of any previous figures.

TABLE 84.

Clinic Sessions Attended.

	District I.	*District* II.	*District* III.	*District* IV.	*District* V.	*District* VI.	*District* VII.	*Totals.*
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ..	90	104	127	99	140	88	144	792
Ante-Natal Clinics ..	24	16	17	98	14	13	20	202
Special V.D. Clinics ..	...	3	...	45	4	2	8	62
Other Clinics	28	34	35	35	24	34	24	214
Totals ..	142	157	179	277	182	137	196	1270
Total Houses visited..	3233	2918	3409	1886	2719	3376	2728	20269
Total Persons visited..	3669	3299	3968	2428	3044	3654	3463	23525

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

The following Table gives the number of families to whom assistance was rendered during 1932 under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

TABLE 85.

Price.	No. on Jan. 1st, 1932.	New Cases during Year.	Cases Discontinued.	No. on Dec. 31st, 1932.
Free	260	383	309	334
Quarter Price	19	85	80	24
Half-Price	10	53	50	13
TOTAL	289	521	439	371

For former years the corresponding figures (totals) are :—

1925	*130	242	255	†117
1926	*117	316	238	†195
1927	*195	367	323	†239
1928	*239	363	482	†120
1929	*120	264	271	†113
1930	*113	322	265	†170
1931	*170	401	282	†289

* Beginning of Year. † End of Year.

During the year 32,281 pounds of dried milk have been supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and young children at a cost to the Local Authority of £1,970/8/9. In 1931, 21,331 pounds were supplied at a cost of £1290/7/4½. The nett cost in 1932, therefore, rose by £680/1/4½.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

No special provision is made by the Corporation for the care of illegitimate children or unmarried mothers ; this work is undertaken at Viewfield Hostel by the Manchester Diocesan Association for Preventive and Rescue Work. The Health Department maintains a close co-operation with the authorities of the Hostel, and takes an active interest in the important work carried out there.

I am indebted to Miss Duckworth for the appended particulars respecting Viewfield :—

	Mothers.	*Babies.*
Number of Beds	16	16
Number of Cases Admitted, 1932..	19	19
Number in Hostel, Jan. 1st, 1933..	14	13
Number returned to relatives and friends ..	6	6
Number of Mothers sent to situations ..	6	6

At the end of the year there were eight babies under one year. Of these two were on four-hourly breast feeds.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

On receipt of application for registration under the above Act the premises are visited by either the Medical Officer of Health or by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer. On the occasion of this visit a survey is made of the available accommodation, advice given as to structural or other alterations required, and the number of beds to be used for the reception of cases is decided upon.

Following registration the Homes are visited quarterly by Dr. Baird, and at frequent intervals by the Senior Health Visitor. All have been found satisfactory.

a) Maternity Homes :

At the beginning of the year there were nine private maternity homes in Blackburn. During the year no further homes were registered, and one home was discontinued.

At the end of the year 21 lying-in beds and eight labour beds were available in private maternity homes.

(b) Nursing Homes :

At the end of the year there were three registered Nursing Homes in Blaekburn, with a total of 25 beds for the reception of the siek. During the year no further homes were registered.

THE PRE-SCHOOL CHILD.

Causes of Death in Children from One to Five Years of Age.

	1932	1931
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	18	14
Infectious Diseases (Non-Tubercular)	5	9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	3	2
Digestive System Diseases	4	3
All other causes	14	24
Totals	44	52

There are now 16 Nursery Classes in Blaekburn, with accommodation for 550 children under the age of five years. The work carried out at these classes has been fully described in the School Medical Report.

Many of the children in attendance at these Schools have been under supervision at the Child Welfare Centres. In order to secure continuity of observation the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer, undertakes the School Medical Inspection of Nursery Class children.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The appended Table gives particulars of infants nursed out for reward within the Borough :—

(*a*)	Number of Nursed Out Children Transferred from Guardians on April 1st, 1930	10
(*b*)	Number of New Cases during 1932	13
(*c*)	Number who Left the Borough during 1932	5
(*d*)	Number at present in the Borough	18
(*e*)	Number found to be :—	
	(i) Satisfactory	18
	(ii) Unsatisfactory	0

During the year one child was transferred to an Institution, one to Preston, one to Durham, and two children returned to their parents. Inspection duties were undertaken by the Health Visiting Staff, who visit each case at least once in every six weeks. All the children have been found to be well cared for.

TABLE 86.

FEEDING OF INFANTS UP TO SIX MONTHS OF AGE—PERIOD FROM JULY 1ST, 1931, TO JUNE 30TH, 1932.

Condition at end of 6 months	Percentage of 1461 children investigated	Breast entirely.	Breast Feeding Alone Up to End of						Breast Feeding Jointly with Artificial Up to End of						Artificial fed entirely.	Not Fed.
			3 weeks	1st m'nth	2nd m'nth	3rd m'nth	4th m'nth	5th m'nth	1st m'nth	2nd m'nth	3rd m'nth	4th m'nth	5th m'nth	6th m'nth		
Satisfactory	89·5	42·2	1·6	9·2	7·7	7·4	5·2	5·2	0·6	1·2	0·8	0·9	0·37	1·06	15·3	...
Fairly Satisfactory.	3·9	35·2	...	7·6	11·7	13·2	7·6	...	...	1·7	1·7	...	...	1·7	17·6	...
Unsatisfactory ...	1·04	37·5	8·3	12·5	1·9	12·5	1·9	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	...	35·9	...
Dead	5·87	14·2	5·1	5·1	5·1	1·3	1·3	...	2·59	1·3	3·8	...	...	...	11·9	44%

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

TABLE 87

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Diagnosis	No. of Cases Treated			No. of Cases Discharged			No. of cases att'ding at end of year		Total number of all exposures given to cases attending	
	Total	Male	Female	Cured	Improved	No Change	M.	F.	Carbon Arc	Merc. Vap.
Debility	157	80	77	23	56	38	19	21	2859	456
Rickets	119	69	50	7	37	23	33	19	2757	147
Anæmia	58	31	27	11	11	16	8	12	1422	34
Lung Conditions (Non-Tubercular)	39	19	20	13	10	4	5	7	1483	119
Tubercular Conditions	91	42	49	19	24	24	10	14	1766	2613
Skin Diseases	27	13	14	11	4	1	7	4	212	674
Malnutrition	45	21	24	...	12	10	10	13	623	266
Other Conditions	70	38	32	18	12	10	13	17	902	1026
TOTAL	606	313	293	102	166	126	105	107	12024	5335
CLINICS :—										
Total Health Dept. Clinic	443	210	233	41	156	80	81	85	6332	2501
Total Corporation Hospital Clinic	163	103	60	61	10	46	24	22	5692	2834
GRAND TOTAL	606	313	293	102	166	126	105	107	12024	5335
SECTIONS :—										
Tuberculosis	44	20	24	8	14	14	4	4	903	1147
Maternity & Child Welfare	214	100	114	2	72	35	56	49	3170	957
School Medical	316	173	143	78	76	71	41	50	7668	2389
Other	32	20	12	14	4	6	4	4	283	842
GRAND TOTAL	606	313	293	102	166	126	105	107	12024	5335

Table 87 is a composite Table which contains particulars of cases treated at both the Health Department and Hospital Clinics.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Facilities are available for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens at the Corporation Hospital, at the Royal Infirmary, and at the Public Health Laboratories at Manchester and Liverpool.

The appended Table gives particulars of examinations carried out during 1932.

For particulars of work carried out at the Corporation Hospital Laboratory see Table 57.

TABLE 88.

Nature of Test.	*Royal Infirmary.*		*Liverpool University.*		*Manchester University.*		*Total.*
	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Pos.*	*Neg.*	*Pos.*	*Neg.*	
For Typhoid—Widal Test ..	–	–	–	–	3	9	12
For Gonococci—							
For Private Practitioners ..	–	–	–	–	7	14	21
For V.D. Clinic (B.R.I.) ..	537	1908	–	–	–	–	2445
For Spirochetes	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
Wassermann Test—							
For Private Practitioners ..	–	–	–	–	33	122	155
For V.D. Clinics	–	–	–	–	252	676	928
	537	1911	–	–	295	821	3564

Twenty-nine samples of fæces and urine for typhoid, and one sample of mussels for B. Coli were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Manchester.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

No alterations or developments have taken place during the year.

The work of both Public Assistance and Health Committees is closely co-ordinated.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The Local Authority does not provide institutional accommodation for mental defectives, nor has there been any change in the arrangements in force.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Domiciliary nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Influenzal Pneumonia, and Tuberculosis is undertaken by the District Nursing Association.

The Corporation pay the Association an annual retaining fee of £35 for these services, with an additional payment of 8d. per visit.

The appended Table gives particulars of the work carried out by the District Nursing Association in this respect during 1932 :—

TABLE 89.

HOME NURSING BY DISTRICT NURSES.

Disease	On books Jan. 1st 1932	New Cases	Cured	Died	Hospital	Remaining end of 1932	Visits
Tuberculosis	6	14	2	9	4	5	1260
Pneumonia	11	88	78	10	8	3	2027
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	..	9	3	..	4	2	291
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	4	2	..	1	1	176
Diarrhœa	..	2	1	1	..	..	14
TOTAL	17	117	86	20	17	11	3768

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year 25 lectures were given. Particulars of these lectures are as under :—

Date.	*Lecturer.*	*Where Held and Title of Lecture.*
Jan. 14 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Furthergate Working Men's Club : " The Work of a Health Department " ...
,, 31 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Adult School : " Food, its Value and Uses " ...
Feb. 23 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Mothers' Union, Salesbury Church : " The Work of a Health Department " ...
Mar. 1 ...	Dr. A. A. Gemmell.	Local Midwives : " The Advantages to be gained by Ante-natal Care " ...
,, 1 ...	Mr. Burndred ...	Blackburn and District Agricultural Discussion Society : " Milk from a Bacteriological Standpoint " ...
,, 3 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Audley Range Y.P.F. : " The Human Machine " ...
,, 8 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Junior Imperial and Constitutional League, Hornby Branch : " Clean Milk Production "
,, 9 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Leamington Road Baptist Church Girls' Guild : " Personal Responsibility for Maintenance of Health " ...
,, 14 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Conservative Women, Wescoe Memorial Hall : " Diphtheria Prevention " ...
April 4 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Master Butchers' Association ...
,, 6 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Joint Meeting, Women's Sections, Labour Party and I.L.P. : " Protection of Motherhood " ...
May 1 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Mill Hill Congregational Sunday School : " The Social Aspects of Venereal Disease "...
,, 8 ...	Mr. Burndred ...	Blackburn Men's Adult School : " Milk from the Consumer's Standpoint " ...
June 1 ...	Insp. Shaw ...	Co-operative Women's Guild, Mill Hill : " Work of a Sanitary Inspector " ...
,, 28 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Unemployed Group, Friends' Meeting House : " Physical Fitness, Disease, Food, etc." ...
Aug. 13 ...	Dr. Gorman ...	Federation of Caretakers, Blackburn Branch : " Dirt and Disease " ...
Oct. 4 ...	Dr. P. Malpas ...	Local Midwives : " The Management of a Breech Presentation " ...
,, 5 ...	Dr. Thierens ...	Co-operative Women's Guild, Mill Hill : " The Blackburn Maternity Scheme " ...

Date.	*Lecturer.*	*Where held and Title of Lecture.*
Oct. 25 ...	Dr. A. A. Gommell.	Local Midwives : " Tho Prevention of Puerperal Infections " ...
,, 25 ...	Dr. Gorman ...	Co-oporative Guilds (Men and Women), Duke Street : " Dietetics " ...
Nov. 6 ...	Dr. Thierons ...	Young Men's Class, Queen's Hall ...
,, 21 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Furthergate Congregational Church Girls' Guild : " Dietetics " ...
,, 25 ...	Dr. W. R. Addis ...	Local Midwives : " The Hæmorrhages of Pregnancy " ...
,, 29 ...	Dr. Gorman ...	Women's Co-operative Guild, Brownhill : " Tho Scope of tho Blackburn Maternity Service " ...
Dec. 8 ...	Dr. McLachlan ...	Blackburn and District Branch, College of Nursing : " Infectious Diseases and their Prevention " ...

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 66.

Beds are provided at the Corporation Hospital for the reception of selected cases of ophthalmia neonatorum; the District Nursing Association, under agreement with the Corporation, undertakes the domiciliary nursing of ophthalmia neonatorum, and during the year nursed 4 cases, to which 176 visits were paid.

A special school, at Roe Lee, for the care of children suffering from severe visual defect provides accommodation for 20 children.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

The Blind Persons Act, 1920, Sec. 2, Sub-Section 1.

The Local Authority has made provision for the welfare of the blind through the Blackburn Workshops for the Blind and the Blackburn and Darwen Home Visiting Society. The Workshops are now administered by the Corporation.

In 1932 the Blind Persons Scheme cost the Corporation £5,432, allotted as under :—

Workshops for the Blind	£2,178.
Visiting Society	£446.
Other Blind Agencies	£265.
Grants to unemployable necessitous persons ...	£2,476.
Sundry expenses	£67.

In addition to the above grants the Workshops received £600 and the Visiting Society £150 from the Joint Finance Committee for the Blind. This Committee is composed of representatives from the Local Authorities whose districts are served by the Workshops and Visiting Society. Its function is to organise and co-ordinate the raising of voluntary funds for the Blind.

The Blind Register contains particulars of 275 blind persons resident in Blackburn.

TABLE 90.

METEOROLOGY, 1932. **Corporation Hospital Station, Height 560 feet.**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.
Amount of Bright Sunshine..	37 30	58 45	88 25	120 40	78 45	194 0	106 30	129 10	125 20	67 50	31 15	32 25	1070 35
Average per day	1 12	2 2	2 51	4 1	2 32	6 28	3 26	4 10	4 10	2 11	1 2	1 2	..
	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min.	hrs. min	
Maximum amount in one day.	4 10	7 15	9 0	11·0	9 10	14 0	11 15	12 0	9 20	7 0	6 30	4 30	..
Total Rainfall (in inches)....	4·42	0·155	2·35	2·65	4 47	0·94	4·21	2 245	5·70	7·36	2·275	1·90	38·675
No. of days on which rain fell.	20	6	9	22	22	8	23	17	20	26	19	18	210
Av. Temp. at 9 a.m. (Fahr.)..	41·6	35·6	36·7	40·1	46·3	53·1	56·2	56·8	50·4	45·0	42·7	40·9	—
Temp. of earth at depth of 1ft.	41·5	37·6	37·9	41·7	47·9	55·8	59·0	60·1	55·7	48·9	43·8	41·7	—
Temp. of earth at depth of 4ft.	43·7	41·8	40·1	41·8	45·3	50·4	54·5	56·6	56·7	52·1	47·7	44·7	—
Highest Temp. in Shade	54·0	49·0	55·5	57·0	64·0	74·0	77·5	81·5	75·0	57·0	56·0	53·0	—
Lowest Temp. in Shade	22·0	24·0	20·0	29·0	29·0	35·0	42·0	41·0	32·0	29·0	29·0	26·0	—
Av. Temp. Sun (black bulb)..	41·4	36·0	37·8	52·1	63·4	85·0	78·0	61·9	63·0	47·0	42·0	36·8	—
Lowest Temp. on Grass	22·0	21·5	16·0	24·0	26·0	30·0	40·0	37·0	28·0	24·0	26·0	22·0	—
Highest cor. reading of barom.	30·796	30·604	30·174	30·251	30·052	30·263	30·079	30·228	30·285	30·090	30·517	30·584	—
Lowest cor. reading of barom.	29·018	29·993	29·029	28·948	29·530	29·587	29·204	29·624	29·194	29·051	29·422	29·231	—
Mean reading of barometer.. (uncorrected)	29·411	29·819	29·281	29·060	29·249	29·515	29·233	29·527	29·274	29·041	29·452	29·347	—

LOCAL POWERS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

1.—Blackburn Corporation Acts and Orders :—

The Blackburn Improvement Act, 1882.
The Blackburn Water Act, 1885.
The Blackburn Corporation Act, 1892.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 14) Act, 1894.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 18) Act, 1897.
The Blackburn Corporation Act, 1901.
The Blackburn Corporation Act, 1908.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1910.
The Blackburn Corporation Water Act, 1911.
Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Act, 1919.
The Blackburn Corporation Act, 1922.
The Blackburn Corporation Act, 1929.

2.—Acts of Parliament Adopted by the Council :—

Parts II. & III. of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, adopted by the Town Council, 2nd April, 1891.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted by the Town Council (except Sections 14 and 19), 5th March, 1891.

Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, adopted by the Town Council, 5th August, 1897.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 : Certain sections adopted by Orders of the Local Government Board on the 5th December, 1908 ; 5th January, 1910 ; and by Order of the Secretary of State, dated 27th October, 1909.

3.—Bye-Laws and Regulations in Force in the Borough :—

General Bye-Laws, dated 12th January, 1855.

Bye-Laws for Regulation of Private Slaughterhouses, 25th October, 1877.

Regulations for Preventing Waste, Misuse, or Contamination of Water, 17th December, 1887.

Bye-Laws *re* Common Lodging Houses, 6th September, 1888.

Bye-Laws made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to 1890, and the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders of 1885 and 1886, 5th July, 1893.

Bye-Laws *re* Houses Let in Lodgings, 4th April, 1895.

Bye-Laws for Regulation of Offensive Trades, 4th March, 1897.

Bye-Laws with Respect to Management and Charges for Slaughterhouses Established by the Council, 20th March, 1901.

Bye-Laws for the Prevention of Carrying Carcases through the Streets, 25th April, 1901.

Bye-Laws *re* Cattle Markets, 1st June, 1905.

Regulations made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903 and Lancashire (Parasite Mange) Order, of 1908, 9th February, 1910.

Regulations made under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Glanders or Farcy Order of 1920, 17th February, 1921.

County Borough of Blackburn Offensive Trades Confirmation Order, 1922, declaring Rag and Bone Dealing to be an Offensive Trade.

Bye-Laws *re* Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 15th May, 1924.

Bye-Laws *re* Houses Let in Lodgings, 20th June, 1924.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH ORDERS, Etc., 1932.

Statutes :—

24/3/32	...	Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932.
12/7/32	...	Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.
12/7/32	...	Town and Country Planning Act, 1932.

Regulations :—

No. 1140 ...	31/12/31	...	The Asbestos Industry Regulations, 1931 (Factory and Workshops Act, 1901).
No. 1244 ...	11/3/32	...	Local Authorities (Assisted Housing Schemes) Amendment Regulations, 1931.
No. 1178 ...	11/3/32	...	Do. Do. Do.
No. 159 ...	9/3/32	...	The Housing Act (Extinguishment of Public Right of Way) Regulations, 1932.
No. 354 ...	4/5/32	...	The Housing Acts (Form of Orders and Notices) Regulations, 1932.
No. 393 ...	24/5/32	...	The Pottery (Silicosis) Regulations, 1932.
No. 933 ...	11/11/32	...	The Dangerous Drugs (Exempted Preparations) Amendment Regulations, 1932.
	28/9/32	...	Amending the List of Preparations in the Third Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928

Orders :—

No. 123 ...	17/3/32	...	The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932.
No. 129 ...	17/3/32	...	Ditto No. 2 Order, 1932.
No. 246 ...	9/4/32	...	Ditto No. 4 Order, 1932.
No. 476 ...	10/6/32	...	Ditto No. 6 Order, 1932.
No. 577 ...	21/7/32	...	Ditto No. 7 Order, 1932.
No. 578 ...	,,	...	Ditto No. 8 Order, 1932.
No. 579 ...	,,	...	Ditto No. 9 Order, 1932.
No. 580 ...	,,	...	Ditto No. 10 Order, 1932.
No. 850 ...	21/10/32	...	The Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 (Date of Commencement) Order (No. 1) 1932.
No. 1012 ...	5/12/32	...	The Children and Young Persons Act, 1932 (Date of Commencement) Order (No. 2) 1932.

Circulars :—

	25/2/32	...	Bacteriological Investigations with reference to Puerperal Sepsis.
No. 1243/A...	22/3/32	...	Diets in Poor Law Children's Homes. Report on Diets in Poor Law Children's Homes.
	23/3/32	...	(1) Local Government Act, 1929. (2) Maternity and Child Welfare. (3) Voluntary Associations.
L.G.A. 44 ...	/3/32	...	Maternity and Child Welfare.
L.G.A. 45 ...	,,	...	Do. Do.

No. 1256 ...	14/4/32 ...	Uniform system of notation in reporting on serum tests for Syphilis.
No. 1276 ...	29/4/32 ...	Cancer IX.
No. 1267 ...	25/5/32 ...	Precautions against shock from Electro-Medical Apparatus.
No. 1281 ...	22/6/32 ...	Welfare of the Blind.
No. 1285 ...	28/8/32 ...	Maternal Mortality.
No. 1291 ...	4/11/32 ...	Maternity and Child Welfare Infant Life Protection.
No. 1290 ...	27/10/32 ...	Nutrition.
No. 1298 ...	15/12/32 ...	The Diagnosis and Treatment of Poliomyelitis.
No. 1238 ...	12/1/32 ...	Housing of the Working Classes.
	30/11/32 ...	Sterilised Maternity Outfits.

MEMORANDA :—

		Administration of Antimeningococcus serum in cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
		The Criticism and Improvement of Diets.
No. 161 Med.	...	Precautions against shock from Electro-Medical Apparatus.
No. 162/B.D.	...	Extracts relating to the work of Local Authorities, etc. (Welfare of the Blind).
No. 164/M.C.W.	...	Maternal Mortality.
No. 165/M.C.W.	...	Maternity and Child Welfare Infant Life Protection.
No. 165A/M.C.W.	...	Summary of the Law relating to Infant Life Protection for the Guidance of Infant Protection Visitors.
No. 166/Med.	...	Memorandum on Acute Poliomyelitis.
No. 170/Med.	...	The Production of Artificial Immunity against Diphtheria.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES :—

No. 80 ...	16/2/32 ...	The Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) (Malt Flour and Malt Extract) Regulations, 1932.	
No. 158 ...	30/3/32 ...	The Imported Animals Order of 1932.	
No. 248 ...	9/4/32 ...	The Animals (Sea Transport) (Amendment) Order, 1932.	
No. 398 ...	18/5/32 ...	The Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking)	(Plums) Regulations, 1932.
No. 422 ...	25/5/32 ...	Ditto	(Bottled Fruits) Regulations, 1932.
No. 423 ...	,, ...	Ditto	(Bottled Vegetables) Reg's. 1932.
No. 483 ...	17/6/32 ...	Ditto	(Honey) Regulations, 1932.
No. 705 ...	24/8/32 ...	Ditto	(Cider) Regulations, 1932.
No. 706 ...	,, ...	Ditto	(Canned Fruits) (Amendment) Regulations, 1932.
No. 803 ...	29/9/32 ...	The Foot and Mouth Disease (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order, 1932.	
No. 868 ...	24/10/32 ...	The Apple Capsid (Essex) Order, 1932.	